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AFP REPORTS SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM COMMUNIQUE

BK290304 Hong Kong AFP in English 0029 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Sydney, Australia, Aug 29 (AFP) -- The commune issued yesterday by the South Pacific Forum after its two-day meeting in Tuvalu said:

"Decolonisation

"The forum reviewed developments since its last meeting in relation to New Caledonia and adopted the following decision: The forum took note of the progress made since its last meeting in the process of decolonisation of New Caledonia. It expressed its disappointment that the French Government had not been able to respond to the proposal for a forum mission, but asked France to provide forum countries with information on a continuing basis.

"The forum reaffirmed its support for the transition of New Caledonia to independence in accordance with the wishes of its people and in a manner which guarantees the innate and active rights of the Kanak people and the rights, interests and aspirations of all its inhabitants. It urged the French Government and all political and community groups, including the Independence Front, to keep talking to ensure that this transition to an independent multi-racial New Caledonia is achieved speedily and peacefully within a shorter time scale than presently envisaged.

"It was the forum's view that the process of decolonisation would be advanced by a public statement by the French Government that independence was the desirable, logical and acknowledged outcome of the act of self-determination currently planned for 1989, and that this referendum should be brought forward by agreement between all the parties involved.

"The forum believed that France should transfer additional political and administrative powers to the territory to ensure that it is adequately prepared for independence and take the practical steps necessary to guarantee the full and active participation of the Melanesian community in the territory's educational vocational and administrative institutions.

"The forum decided that the question of seeking re-inscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories should be kept under continuing review.

"It was further agreed that forum members might, individually, bring their concern with the situation in New Caledonia to the attention of the United Nations. In this context, a number of forum leaders indicated that their missions in New York would circulate this commune and that their general debate statements would make appropriate mention of New Caledonia.

"Forum leaders agreed that a five-member group, at ministerial level, should discuss these issues with the Independence Front and with the French authorities to ensure forum views are fully understood.

"Regional Nuclear Matters

"Following the decision of the previous meeting, the forum gave further consideration to the concept of a nuclear-free zone in the region, and in particular a draft set of principles regarding its establishment submitted by Australia. It also had before it a proposal from Nauru regarding action to amend the London dumping convention to prohibit totally the dumping of nuclear waste.

"The forum noted the importance of the initiative for a nuclear-free zone in the region in the context of the disappointing lack of progress in international disarmament negotiations. It was felt that efforts should be intensified to encourage the conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty which would outlaw all forms of nuclear testing by all states in all environments. The forum also noted that 1985 was a year of review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Progress towards a nuclear free zone in the region could make a useful contribution to maintaining the momentum of international debate on disarmament and arms control.

"Forum members also considered the report of the joint New Zealand, Australian and Papua New Guinea scientific mission that visited the French nuclear testing site on Mururoa Atoll in October 1983 at the invitation of the French Government. They noted that, while the findings of the mission allayed to some degree the concern that had been expressed about the short-term effects of the French nuclear tests, they provided no reassurance about long-term consequences, nor in any sense diminished forum opposition to testing in any environment. They accordingly reiterated their strong opposition to continued nuclear testing in the South Pacific region by France or any other country.

"After discussion of the various interrelated aspects of nuclear activity in the region, the forum agreed on the desirability of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the region at the earliest possible opportunity in accordance with the principles set out in the Australian working papers.

"These principles were: that South Pacific countries should be free to live in peace and independence and to run their own affairs in accordance with the wishes and traditions of their people; South Pacific countries should enjoy peaceful social and economic development free from the threat of environmental pollution; South Pacific countries acknowledge existing international treaties, organisations and regional arrangements, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and the Law of the Sea Convention, which contribute to their objectives; there should be no use, testing or stationing of nuclear explosive devices in the South Pacific; no South Pacific country would develop or manufacture, or receive from others, or acquire or test any nuclear explosive device; nuclear activities of South Pacific countries should be in accordance with applicable international principles and treaties, notably the NPT, and take into account regional arrangements, and that South Pacific countries retain their unqualified sovereign rights to decide for themselves, consistent with their support for these objectives, their security arrangements, and such questions as the access to their ports and airfields by (?vessels) [words indistinct] other countries.

"Reference was made to the (?clear) importance of the principle of freedom of navigation and overflight and the treaty obligations of forum members. A working group of officials was appointed to meet as often as may be required to undertake an examination of the substantive legal and other issues involved in establishing a nuclear-free zone in the region with a view to preparing a draft of a treaty for consideration by the forum meeting in 1985.

"The working group is to be chaired by Australia and would be convened in consultation with the director of SPEC [South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation]. All members of the forum would be entitled to attend. The forum agreed that the proposals by Nauru to strengthen the London dumping convention would also be examined by the group. The dumping and disposal of nuclear waste in the region was intolerable and unacceptable, and forum governments were strongly committed to this aspect of the convention and protocols being negotiated under the auspices of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program. (SPREP).

"The forum also supported a suggestion that governments continue to protest individually, as well as collectively, to France over its persistent nuclear testing and to Japan over proposals to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific. The forum also welcomed the declaration on French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll made by member states of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP) on 6 July 1984. They regarded the declaration as a further expression of the united opposition by countries of the Pacific to French nuclear tests in the South Pacific. The forum was also of the view that it would be useful for SPEC and the PCSP Secretariat (representing Chief, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) to maintain contact on the question of French nuclear testing."

HAWKE INTERVENES IN FORUM OVER U.S. TUNA BOAT

BK281730 Hong Kong AFP in English 1636 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Sydney, Australia, Aug 28 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Bob Hawke today intervened to prevent the South Pacific Forum from condemning Washington for its support for a U.S. tuna boat arrested for fishing off the Solomon Islands, the Australian Associated Press (AAP) reported. Mr. Hawke, at a news conference in Tuvalu before the release of the final forum communique, said all countries in the region had agreed that the dispute was a matter for the United States and the Solomon Islands.

A Solomon Islands court has confiscated the Jeanette Diana, a U.S. tuna boat, found fishing well within the 200-mile Solomon Islands exclusive economic zone on July 31. Since the U.S. is the largest importer of tuna fish in the world, Pacific nations are concerned about the dispute. The U.S. does not recognise 200 nautical mile zones for tuna fishing, arguing that the tuna is migratory and that U.S. boats may therefore follow shoals into exclusive zones. Sources close to Mr. Hawke said he acted today as a calming influence amid some hot tempers.

AFGHANISTAN URGED TO HALT ATTACKS ON PAKISTAN

OW281009 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- Japan called on Afghanistan Tuesday to immediately halt assaults on Pakistan while urging a prompt and complete pullout of Soviet troops from Afghan territory. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan deplores the stepped up attacks by Afghan Government soldiers in Pakistani territory in recent weeks. Ministry officials said 54 Pakistanis died and 30 to 35 others were wounded over an 11-day period ending August 23.

Japan calls for an immediate cessation of the attacks on Pakistani territory, the foreign minister said in a special statement, the third such statement on the Afghan problem since the start of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979.

Tokyo is also seeking a prompt and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, Abe said, stressing Japan's support for the Afghan peoples self-determination and indirect talks, now underway in Geneva on ways to reach a political settlement of the Afghan problem.

A ministry official said the talks began Friday under the initiative of United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The talks are expected to continue at least until Friday.

ABE COMMENTS ON COMING CHON TU-HWAN VISIT

OW290835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Wednesday South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Tokyo next month will be instrumental in opening up a new era in relations between Japan and its former colony. In an interview with Japanese reporters, Abe said the two countries had an "unhappy history" in the past but added: "The two countries should enter into matured partner relationship."

Chon will make an official visit to Japan September 6-8 as the first South Korean head of state to do so. Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945. Abe said Japan wants to see a decision reached to conclude a science and technology cooperation agreement with South Korea during summit talks between Chon and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. They are to hold two rounds of talks. He said adjusting the wording of a Japan-South Korea joint statement is in progress but said there are still some points to be boiled down. He did not elaborate.

Abe said his government cannot comply with a South Korean request to abolish Japan's requirement for South Korean and other foreign residents in Japan to be fingerprinted under the alien registration law. He said he hopes to reach an agreement with South Korea to set up a cultural exchange committee next year when the two countries celebrate the 20th anniversary of diplomatic normalization.

Abe made the proposal to create such a committee when he visited Seoul in July but South Korean officials showed a negative attitude at a meeting with their counterparts in Tokyo last week, saying it is premature.

DEFENSE AGENCY SEEKS 7 PCT HIKE IN 1985 BUDGET

OW291015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 29 KYODO -- The Defense Agency decided Wednesday to request a 7 percent increase in defense outlays for fiscal 1985 to 3,140 billion yen (13.1 billion dollars). But, the Finance Ministry, trying to restore the nation's financial health, is expected to give a hard time to the agency.

The defense budget for the current fiscal year was raised 6.6 percent, compared with a mere 0.5 percent hike in general expenditures. In fiscal 1985, the agency plans to newly deploy "Patriot" anti-air missiles, according to its officials.

The agency's fiscal 1985 budgetary request also features continued buildup in sea defense capabilities, as part of its major program for protection of sea lanes in the event of war. Other major items on the agency's shopping list for fiscal 1985 will include 18 F-15 "Eagle" fighters, 11 P-3C "Orion" antisubmarine patrol aircraft and three destroyers, according to the officials. They said the agency plans to increase its spending for U.S. Armed Forces in Japan by 16.3 percent to 80.6 billion yen (340 million dollars).

The agency's planned shopping list for a growing number of military hardware is expected to push up its payments in fiscal 1986 and beyond by almost 20 percent to 2,568 billion yen (10.7 billion dollars), the officials said. It may also raise doubt that the government would be able to keep defense outlays below 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP) as publicly pledged. The government budgeted 2,935 billion yen (12.2 billion dollars) for national defense for the current fiscal year. This represents 0.99 percent of the country's projected GNP for the year until March 1985.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SEEKS AID, CANAL PROJECTS FUNDS

OW280431 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that it will ask for a budgetary appropriation of 281,299 million yen (1,163 million dollars) for official development assistance (ODA) under its jurisdiction for fiscal 1985, a rise of 12 percent over the current year. The Finance Ministry earlier set a guideline limiting the increase rate in the ODA budgetary requests as a whole for next fiscal year at 11.4 percent.

With this increase rate Japan's total ODA spending in fiscal 1985 will become 588.3 billion yen. The ministry pointed out, however, that 1985 will be the final year of the five-year period during which Japan promised to double its ODA. To fulfill this commitment, the ministry further noted, the ODA next year will have to be pushed up by 50.8 billion yen on the top of the limit permitted under the guideline for next fiscal year.

The Foreign Ministry's overall budgetary request for fiscal 1985 amounts to 409,703 million yen, up 8.2 percent over the current fiscal year. The budgetary request includes personnel increase of 160 staff members and payment of 700 million yen toward the establishment of a human resources development center for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is also asking for 238 million yen for a committee to be set up next year on study of commercialization of the joint Japan-U.S.-Panama project for the second Panama Canal.

JULY CRUDE OIL IMPORTS INCREASE BY 12.8 PERCENT

OW221109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 22 KYODO — Japan's crude oil imports in July rose 12.8 percent from a year ago to 17.2 million kiloliters, scoring the eighth straight year-to-year advance, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said in a preliminary report Wednesday. The July imports were up 9.9 percent from June, mainly due to front-loaded demand before an oil tax rate rise scheduled September 1, MITI officials said.

Crude imports from Middle East countries, which accounted for 67.5 percent of the country's total imports, rose 9.9 percent from a year ago to 11.6 million kiloliters. Those from Saudi Arabia jumped 22.5 percent from July last year to 5.3 million kiloliters and imports from Qatar soared 92.9 percent to a record 1.4 million kiloliters.

But crude imports from Iran plunged by 80.3 percent from a year before to 0.3 million kiloliters, mainly because of insurance rate markups on crude shipments from that country, the officials said. However, imports from Iran apparently hit their bottom in July as Japan started spot buying of Iranian oil recently, they said.

Crude imports from Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia went up 9.3 percent from a year ago to 3.3 million kiloliters, those from China jumped 27.2 percent to 1.4 million kiloliters and imports from Mexico were up 38.2 percent to 0.5 million kiloliters.

Crude oil processed in July declined 0.2 percent from a year ago to 15 million kiloliters for the first year-to-year setback in 10 months. Production of fuel oil rose 2.2 percent from a year before to 14.4 million kiloliters for the eighth straight year-to-year rise. Crude oil inventory rose 1.2 percent from a year ago to 27.6 million kiloliters for the first year-to-year advance in 28 months, the officials said. Fuel oil sales in July advanced 3.4 percent over a year earlier to 14.6 million kiloliters, marking the 12th straight year-to-year increase.

BRIEFS

AID TO EGYPT -- Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO -- Japan will grant Egypt 1,803 million yen (7.5 million dollars) worth of equipment in gratis aid to help construction of a center for lending agricultural machinery and supply housing materials, the government said Tuesday. Notes on the aid were exchanged in Cairo the same day. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 28 Aug 84 OW]

NODONG SINMUN ON USSR MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROPOSAL

SK250421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Reasonable Proposal." The commentary reads in full:

Some time ago the Soviet Union made public a six-point proposal for a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. In the proposal the Soviet Union put forward a series of problems including those of withdrawing the Israeli aggression forces from all the Arab lands they occupied after 1967, of respecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and founding an independent Palestinian state in the Western Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza area and of convening an international meeting for the solution of the Middle East problem. The Palestine Liberation Organisation and many Middle East countries actively support this proposal and world public opinion expresses approval of it. The proposal is an expression of the just stand of the Soviet Union for a fair and peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem. This initiative is helpful to easing tensions and preserving and consolidating peace in the Middle East, to restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and defending the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Arab countries in this region.

Peace has been repeatedly disturbed in the Middle East, the independence and sovereignty of the Arab people violated and threatened. This is entirely because of the aggressive moves of the Zionists and the interventionist policy of the U.S. imperialists who patronize, encourage and instigate them to realise their domination over this area. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists are in the relationship of strategic alliance in opposing the Middle East people. The situation of Lebanon ravaged by war repeatedly in recent years has been attributable to the vicious armed intervention caused by this aggressive collusion and tieup.

The convocation of an international meeting on the Middle East problem advanced by the Soviet Union in her proposal is a reasonable way conducive to a practical solution of the Middle East problem.

The U.S. imperialists and the Zionists, however, are opposed to the Soviet proposal. This fully reveals the vicious nature of the very one invading the Middle East. The U.S. imperialists and Israel do not want peace in the Middle East and have no intention at all to respect the independence and sovereignty of the peoples in this region. The Israeli aggressors are dreaming of keeping hold on the Arab lands they occupied, occupying more lands and building their "empire" in this region. The U.S. imperialists are scheming to plunder this region of raw materials and turn it into a military strategic foothold for the realisation of their wild ambition for world supremacy. This must not be tolerated.

The Middle East problem must be solved peacefully on the principle of realising the sacred rights of the Palestinian people including the right to build an independent state, withdrawing the Israeli aggression forces from the occupied Arab lands and respecting the independence and sovereignty of all the Arab countries.

TASS CITED ON TOKYO-SEOUL 'MILITARY ALLIANCE'

SK281119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- TASS August 22 published its analyst's article under the title "The Military Alliance in the Making" exposing and denouncing the expanding military ties between Japan and South Korea. It said:

All-round ties between Tokyo and Seoul, that are expanding under the U.S. aegis, are being subordinated to an ever greater extent to military strategic objectives of the "senior partner."

The official pronouncement made on the eve of a visit to Tokyo by the head of the Seoul "regime", Chon Tu-hwan, is indicative. It is designed, first of all, to justify direct Japanese-South Korean military contacts that have become noticeably active of late. Secondly, it shows that the role of creditor of the Seoul "regime" and offerer of advanced technology, played by Tokyo, is complemented by the pledges of Japan as one of the sides in the militarist triangle Washington-Seoul-Tokyo, currently in the making.

Washington's aspiration to lock its allies Seoul and Tokyo within the Asian-Pacific triangle inevitably leads to the intensification of Japanese-South Korean military ties. Japanese observers were already present at major American-South Korean military exercises code-named "Team Spirit." The Pentagon is preparing joint actions by Tokyo and Seoul on blocking major Far Eastern straits in case of "contingency." American warships, armed with nuclear, capable Cruise missiles, have permanent bases at Japanese and South Korean ports. In brief, the Reagan administration, staking on military confrontation, is boosting the establishment of NATO's Asian-Pacific version.

TRUD Article Noted

SK290826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 27 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper TRUD August 26 carried an article titled "War Rehearsal" in denunciation of a military exercise held in South Korea. The paper said:

The recent military exercise of Washington and its Seoul puppets proved that the U.S. Administration is reinforcing its troops present in South Korea and persisting in the policy of heightening the tension in the Far East.

The South of the Korean peninsula has turned into a large-scale forward base of the U.S. forces in Asia by Washington for invading independent states of the Asian continent. The recent war drill of the Pentagon and the Seoul puppets showed the plan of the "White House" to continue international gangsterism and the dirty role played by the South Korean puppets in executing its plan.

U.S. SEEN 'MASTERMIND' BEHIND RED SEA MINES

SK281031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Recently ships of various countries suffered damages in Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez from a series of mine explosions of unknown origin. In this connection NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carries an article titled "Who Stands Behind the Scene?"

Pointing to varying speculations of the Arab nations and many other countries and world public opinion as to who are responsible for the mine explosions, the paper says: It must be noted that the majority of them consider the United States masterminded these explosions, hand in glove with its allies.

The paper further says: The mass media of many Arab nations contend that the U.S.-led imperialists stand behind the mine explosion in Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. The current movements of the United States add authenticity to the speculation that the United States is the real criminal who caused the mine explosions.

A few days ago, a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department said not a single mine had yet been found despite the explosions in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea. Commenting on his words contradictory to the fact that mines are actually floating in Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez and many ships have suffered damages from them, foreign press reports stigmatize them as a too hasty excuse of one who has a guilty conscience.

Still more suspicious is the fact that not a ship of the United States presumed to be the mastermind of the explosions has hit a mine since explosions began in Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez.

U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN EL SALVADOR CRITICIZED

SK280422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. reactionary ruling circles grant a large amount of military aid to the Salvadoran pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, crying that El Salvador is the "forefront of the fight with communism" and the victory of the Salvadoran patriotic forces threatens the "security of the United States". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today demands that the U.S. imperialists must discontinue their adventurous intervention and take their blood-stained hands off El Salvador.

The author of the commentary says: The U.S. imperialists find themselves in a dilemma in El Salvador. Seeing that the new puppet installed some time ago was powerless in face of the bold action of the patriotic Armed Forces, they decided recently to grant an additional military aid amounting to 80 million dollars to El Salvador although the present fiscal year will end next month. This means that the U.S. imperialists are strengthening their adventurous and aggressive interventionist acts to recover from the failure of their Salvadoran policy.

Dollar and gun can never save the corrupt pro-U.S. dictatorial regime or extinguish the volcanic flames of the righteous resistance of the people.

TALK FOCUSES ON 'ANTI-REAGAN' SENTIMENT IN U.S.

SK290411 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Talk from the "Today's Feature" program: "The Reagan Regime Which Has Been Driven Into a Corner"]

[Text] In the United States today, as the presidential election draws nearer, the sentiment against the Reagan administration, a hawk regime unprecedented in history, is rapidly increasing. In a recent article exposing the Reagan regime, THE NEW YORK TIMES denounced the Reagan administration, saying that although Reagan speaks tenderly, like a pigeon, he is a hawk pursuing the policy of dangerous nuclear confrontation and war.

This is a bitter condemnation of Reagan's frantic policy of nuclear confrontation and war. As everyone knows, since the day he was inaugurated, Reagan has accelerated a military buildup for the so-called reconstruction of the United States and for nuclear war, advocating that only when the United States becomes powerful can world peace be preserved.

However, Reagan's maneuvers for nuclear war have been strongly protested by the broad U.S. masses struggling against aggression and war and for peace. This struggle has, finally, developed into a massive struggle against the Reagan regime.

Massive demonstrations opposing the Reagan regime's war policy have been staged continuously in major U.S. cities. In San Francisco, more than 25,000 citizens recently staged a demonstration against Reagan's war policy. That day, the demonstrators termed the Reagan administration a group of war merchants and strongly urged Reagan to immediately stop his criminal nuclear war provocation maneuvers.

Earlier, in New York City, some 1,000,000 citizens staged a massive demonstration and called for the immediate suspension of the military buildup policy pursued by the Reagan administration, which has been frantic in reinforcing the naval forces in a bid to prepare for a new nuclear war. Similar massive demonstrations exposing and condemning the Reagan administration's nuclear war provocation maneuvers are being staged even now in many areas such as Washington, Texas, and Hawaii.

Anti-Reagan sentiment is also increasing even among many public organizations in the United States. Labor union organizations, student organizations, civil rights groups, church groups, and pacifist organizations are vigorously waging a struggle against Reagan's foreign policy of aggression and war.

In New York City, labor union organizations, civil rights groups, student organizations, and church groups recently held a joint rally condemning the Reagan administration's foreign policy and war maneuvers. At the rally, representatives of these organizations bitterly exposed the Reagan administration's maneuvers of aggression and interference against Central American countries and strongly urged it to immediately take its hands off Central American and Caribbean countries, including Nicaragua. Exposing that Reagan's policy of aggression and war is leading the U.S. people toward a nuclear war, participants in the joint rally stressed that a united front against Reagan should be formed to check and frustrate these criminal maneuvers of the Reagan administration.

The anti-Reagan sentiment, which is increasing in the United States with each passing day vividly shows that broad strata of the masses in the United States not only strongly oppose aggression and war, but also do not want such a bellicose regime as the Reagan administration.

Sentiment against the Reagan regime is also increasing among political circles in the United States, including the U.S. Congress. Many congressmen are raising their voices denouncing Reagan's foreign policy which is repeating failure and frustration. Also, many congressmen bitterly denounce the Reagan administration's policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of Central American countries and countries of the Middle East. They are strongly urging the Reagan regime to end U.S. military involvement in these regions immediately.

Congressman Kennedy bitterly denounced Reagan's Central American Middle East policy, while exposing the Reagan administration's military buildup in these regions in a bid to patch up its war policy which has been driven against the wall.

O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, condemned the Reagan administration for its military aid to puppets in Nicaragua and El Salvador and for its interference maneuvers against these countries and urged U.S. citizens to oppose the Reagan administration.

Thus, the sentiment against Reagan's policy of aggression and war is continually growing among citizens and, as a result, the Reagan regime is now being isolated and rejected at home and abroad.

MONGOLIAN LEADERSHIP CHANGE NOTED; MESSAGE SENT

MONTSAME Report Cited

SK270600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] According to a MONTSAME report, the eighth extraordinary plenum of the MPRP Central Committee was held on 23 August. The organizational question was discussed at the plenum.

Authorized by the MPRP Central Committee, Political Bureau D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, addressed this question at the plenum.

The plenum released Yu. Tsedenbal from the posts of general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau in consideration of his health status and with his consent. The plenum elected Comrade J. Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Kim Il-song Greets Batmonh

SK261617 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 25 to Jambyn Batmonh upon his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The message reads: "I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to you upon your election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

I take this opportunity of wishing great success to your people in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 18th congress of your party and to you in your responsible work.

SLOVAK 'PEOPLE'S UPRISING' ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Meeting Marks Occasion

SK280417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- A Pyongyang meeting was held on August 27 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Paek Hak-yon, first vice-chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said that the patriotic Slovak people courageously turned out in August 1944 to the struggle against the German fascist occupationists and their stooges with arms in their hands and greatly contributed to driving the Hitler occupationists out of the whole country and accelerating national liberation.

He said: We warmly hail great successes achieved by the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction and sincerely wish them greater success in the future.

We fully support the peaceful steps taken by the Czechoslovak party and government for averting the danger of nuclear war and consolidating peace in Europe and their steps against the deployment of the U.S. new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, he declared.

The visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia and his meeting with Comrade Gustav Husak in June last were a historical event which powerfully demonstrated the indestructibility and might of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia and marked a new milestone in bringing the friendly relations between the two countries into fuller bloom, he said.

Our people, he noted, will make positive efforts to strengthen the comradely solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between them in an allround way in the future, too.

Speaking next, Josef Hadravek, Czechoslovak ambassador to our country, referred to the significance of the Slovak people's uprising and said that the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party vigorously waged the anti-fascist national liberation struggle and achieved the liberation of the country. He pointed to the resolute measures taken by the Czechoslovak people against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive moves.

He stressed that the Czechoslovak visit of the DRPK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, some time ago made a great contribution to strengthening the unity of all the socialist countries and the progressive countries.

He declared that Czechoslovakia would, as in the past, so in the future, too, extend full support to the DPRK proposals for the peaceful and democratic settlement of the Korean question including the proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and the South Korean authorities.

Kim Il-song Greets Husak

SK281540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 28 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations and comradely greetings to you and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising.

The Slovak people's uprising led by the steadfast Communists of Czechoslovakia was the greatest revolutionary action in the Slovak people's history and an epochal event which marked the beginning of the people's democratic revolution in your country.

After the country's liberation from the German fascist occupiers, the two fraternal peoples, Slovak and Czech, closely united, firmly defended the gains of revolution, smashing the repeated vicious intrigues of the counter-revolutionary forces and achieved shining successes in socialist construction.

Highly appreciating the successes made by the Czechoslovak people in the building of a new society, the Korean people express full support to and deep solidarity with your just struggle today for safeguarding peace in Europe and the world. I believe that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples which entered a new, high stage with our visit to your country in June as an occasion will expand and develop still further in the future in various fields through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

I take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you and your people bigger successes in the struggle for carrying out the decisions of the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and building a developed socialist society.

CSSR Embassy Hosts Reception

SK290347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravek gave a reception yesterday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising.

Josef Hadravek made a speech at the reception. He said that the Czechoslovak visit of the party and state delegation led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, marked a significant turning point in the new development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea. Comrade Gustav Husak assured Comrade Kim Il-song that he would make every efforts to further strengthen the relations and cooperation between the two countries on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, he said.

The Czechoslovak people, the ambassador declared, rejoice over the successes registered by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song. He said: We fully support the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis without foreign interference including those for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, signing of a peace agreement and conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

Speaking next, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok said that the recent visit of the great leader President Kim Il-song to Czechoslovakia was a historical event which substantially contributed to bringing the friendship between Korea and Czechoslovakia into fuller bloom and promoting the cause of peace and socialism. Referring to the significance of the Slovak people's uprising guided by the staunch Communists of Czechoslovakia 40 years ago, he pointed to the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in the revolution and construction since their liberation from the fascist rule. We, he said, sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Czechoslovak people in their endeavours to build a developed socialist society closely rallied around the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak and heartily wish them greater victory in their future struggle to carry out the decision of the 16th congress of their party.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrade Gustav Husak.

WONSAN RALLY MARKS BULGARIAN REVOLUTION DAY

SK290408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) -- A Wonsan meeting was held on August 28 on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

Hanging on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Speaking at the meeting, Paek Chong-won, chief secretary of the Wonsan city committee, Kangwon Province, of the Workers' Party of Korea, said: The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was an event which opened a new era in the history of the Bulgarian people; it was a brilliant fruition achieved by the Bulgarian Communists and people through their arduous struggle for national and class liberation.

Noting that today the Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, their outstanding leader, are striving to build a developed socialist society and safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world, the speaker said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the fraternal Bulgarian people.

He said that the recent visit to Bulgaria paid again by the great leader President Kim Il-song recorded a new brilliant chapter in the history of friendship between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and Bulgaria. Our people, he noted, will make all efforts to bring this flower garden of friendship into full bloom, valuing it in the future, too.

Speaking next, Bulgarian ambassador to our country Vasil Khubchev said: We sincerely rejoice over the great successes achieved by the Korean people, closely rallied around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the building of a new life under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Bulgarian people, he stated, denounce the U.S. imperialists' moves to divide beautiful Korea forever, strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and military equipment from South Korea and firmly believe that the struggle of the Korean people for realising the peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis will certainly be crowned with victory.

The historic visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Bulgarian People's Republic; his meetings and talks with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarians People's Republic; and agreements concluded between the two countries have developed our relations onto a new higher stage, he noted. He said: We will always fight shoulder to shoulder with you in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace.

The ambassador concluded his speech by shouting the following slogans:

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic!

Long live Comrade Kim Chong-Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea!

OFFICIALS MEET WITH POLISH UN REPRESENTATIVE

Kim Yong-Nam, Natorf Talk

SK262231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on August 26 met and had a friendly talk with Wlodzimierz Natorf, Polish permanent Representative to the United Nations, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

Meeting with Yi Chong-ok

SK280009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on August 27 met and had a friendly talk with Wlodzimierz Natorf, Polish permanent Representative to the United Nations. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and Polish Ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski.

PLACING REPORTED IN SOCIALIST WOMEN'S HANDBALL

SK282357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The German Democratic Republic team finished the runner-up at the International Junior Friendship Women's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries which was held in Pyongyang from August 15 to 23. The Soviet team came first and the Polish team third.

The tournament was held in league matches, divided into two groups. The league matches were followed by games on knockout basis to decide the placings. In the league matches in Group A the GDR beat Bulgaria 24:22, Czechoslovakia 19:16 and Korea (A) 23:17 to finish the winner in the group. The GDR team was qualified for the finals by beating the Polish team, the runner-up in group B, 21:19. In the finals the GDR lost the match with the USSR 18:27. The Soviet team finished the winner in Group B and beat the Czechoslovak team which had placed second in Group A.

SOCIALIST TEAMS ARRIVE FOR BOXING TOURNAMENT

SK290006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) -- A Romanian team arrived in Pyongyang on August 28 to participate in the fourth International Boxing Tournament to be held in our country. Earlier, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet teams arrived here.

KANG SONG-SAN ATTENDS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

For Romanian reportage on the visit to Romania by a delegation led by Premier Kang Song-san, including his talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 21 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE

SK271551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- An Austria-Korea friendship delegation headed by Hellmuth Schipani, vice-president of the Austrian Parliament, arrived here Monday by plane.

It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association; and an official of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang.

HWANG CHANG-YOP, JAPANESE HOUSE MEMBER CONFER

SK280051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on August 27 met and had a friendly talk with the Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity People's Council headed by Kousuke Uehara, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the National Movement Department of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the house of representatives. Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was on hand.

TRADE PROTOCOL, COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH MALTA

SK281027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a trade protocol were signed in Pyongyang on August 28 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta. They were signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, authorised by the DPRK Government, and by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona, authorised by the Maltese Government.

CAMEROONIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT VISITSAirport Arrival

SK241044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- A parliament delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly, arrived in Pyongyang today by air for an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chon-sik, general secretary of the Parliamentary Group Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs. A welcome function took place in the airport.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Muna

SK250401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on August 24 met and had a friendly talk with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly, when it paid a courtesy call on him.

Present there were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, personages concerned and Jean-Marc Mpay, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cameroonian Embassy in Pyongyang.

SPA Hosts Banquet

SK250413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK gave a banquet last evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the visiting Cameroonian parliamentary delegation headed by Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly.

The banquet was addressed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, and Salomon Tandeng Muna.

Yang Hyong-sop said Korea and Cameroon, with non-alignment as their political idea, were closely cooperating with each other in building of an independent and prosperous new society. Today the industrious Cameroonian people, he said, under the correct leadership of respected President Paul Biya have achieved great successes in the struggle to consolidate the stability of the country and national independence, frustrating the manoeuvres of all the reactionaries, and to attain self-sufficiency in food by concentrating efforts on agricultural production.

Our government and people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Cameroonian people in the efforts for the independent development of the country and the unity of Africa and sincerely wish them greater success, Yang Hyong-sop said. We will, he continued, as ever join hands with the Cameroonian people in the struggle to realise the noble idea of independence against imperialism and actively work to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the principles of complete equality and chajusong.

Yang Hyong-sop proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected President Paul Biya and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Salomon Tandeng Muna conveyed sincere greetings of President Paul Biya, the Cameroonian people and National Assembly to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il he said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is not unknown to Cameroonians. The mere mention of your country brings to each Cameroonian the image of a man, President Kim Il-song, your great leader who is held in very high esteem by all those who aspire for liberty and progress. This great man symbolises the great achievements of the Korean people, the victories you have achieved by rallying yourselves behind him and the victories still awaiting you. Among the victories ahead, chief of them is the peaceful reunification of your fatherland without any foreign interference.

We have come to your beautiful country in the typical Cameroonian spirit of sincere and open-hearted friendship, and the healthy desire to see and meet your great people and leaders, to listen to you, know and savour your way of life, appreciate your goals and objectives of life.

The president of the Cameroonian Parliament concluded his speech with the slogans "Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!"

Present at the banquet were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and others.

Assembly Delegations Talk

SK261010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on August 25 in Pyongyang between the delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the parliamentary delegation of Cameroon.

Present at the talks on our side were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Yi Chon-sik, general secretary of the DPRK Parliamentary Group Committee; Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other persons concerned.

Present on the opposite side were the members of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Cameroon headed by Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly, and Jean-Marc Mpay, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cameroonian Embassy in Pyongyang. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Nampo Banquet Given

SK280412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The Nampo municipal people's committee gave a banquet on August 27 for the Cameroonian parliament delegation headed by Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly.

Speaking first at the banquet, Choe Chi-son, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, said that the visit of President of the National Assembly Salomon Tandeng Muna to our country marked an important occasion in strengthening and developing the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the peoples of our two countries. Noting that the industrious Cameroonian people under the leadership of His Excellency respected President Paul Biya have struggled vigorously to consolidate national independence and build a new prosperous society, he said: We heartily wish your people greater success in the building of a new society.

Speaking next, Salomon Tandeng Muna said that while touring various places during the visit this time he was deeply impressed by the amazing successes registered by the Korean people in all fields. He said what Korea has achieved has been possible thanks to the able and distinguished leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song. Your country has also been blessed with a beloved leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with the great leader President Kim Il-song; he does not only symbolise present achievements but also holds promise for future successes, he said. He said the people of Cameroon would not miss any opportunity to further consolidate friendship with the Korean people.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of President Paul Biya.

NAMIBIAN 'STRUGGLE' 18TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Party Sends Greetings

SK262223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on August 26 to the Central Committee of the South West African People's Organisation on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Namibian people for national independence and liberation.

The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Central Committee of your organisation and the fighting Namibian people on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Namibian people for national independence and liberation.

Over the past 18 years the Namibian people under the correct leadership of the South West African People's Organisation have courageously struggled for the independence of the country with arms in hands, dealt a heavy political and military blow at the South African racists and greatly contributed to the cause of Namibia's independence and Africa's complete liberation.

We rejoice as over our own over all the successes registered by the brave Namibian Liberation Army and people in the struggle against colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country under the leadership of your organisation and extend full support to and firm solidarity with your organisation and the fraternal Namibian people in the just struggle for Namibia's genuine independence and liberation.

Expressing the belief that the relations of militant friendship and cooperation forged between our party and your organisation and between the Korean and Namibian peoples will grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish greater success in your future struggle.

NODONG SINMUN Marks Occasion

SK262225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Papers August 26 dedicated articles to the day of international solidarity with the Namibian people. Noting that the national liberation struggle is vigorously going on in Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), NODONG SINMUN says:

The president of the SWAPO recently confirmed the Namibian people's firm determination to fight staunchly till they have achieved independence from South African racism.

Feeling uneasiness about the strengthening of the people's massive action and the building of a new life in the liberated area, the racist clique has recently arrested and imprisoned illegally members of the SWAPO and patriots. The racists intend to perpetuate their colonial occupation by placing Namibia under the joint domination of imperialists and are deceiving and flouting the Namibian people, talking about the "establishment of transitional government."

The flames of the Namibian people's struggle, however, are further expanding. The Namibian people's struggle for liberation is part of the righteous struggle of the forces of independence against imperialism to retake the lost territory and sovereignty and build a new society and a sacred struggle to achieve the liberation of the whole continent of Africa, smashing the last bastion of racism.

The Korean people express militant solidarity with the Namibian people fighting for a just cause. The sacred struggle of the Namibian people to be master of their destiny will certainly bear fine fruit.

NODONG SINMUN ON ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

SK290515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 28 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 29 August special article: "Our Party's Policy on Firmly Arming Ourselves With the Revolutionary Tradition"]

[Text] Today our people, upholding the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, are waging the struggle to bring about great upsurges in socialist construction. To accelerate socialist construction and complete the chuche revolutionary cause, it is very important to arm party members and working people with our party's revolutionary tradition.

On 29 August 1963 dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published a document delineating the need to firmly arm ourselves with the revolutionary tradition and questions concerning the implementation of this policy. More than 20 years have elapsed since the publication of the document. Since then, our revolution has advanced far. However, the ideas and policies advanced by the document still remain as the precious guiding principles which must be thoroughly embodied in our work and life and in expediting the complete victory of socialism.

The document delineates the need to firmly arm ourselves with the shining revolutionary tradition of our party. The revolutionary tradition of our party is an everlasting asset for the victory of the revolution and construction. It is a sacred duty for the party members and working people to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition. Only when party members and working people firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary tradition can they correctly recognize the historic roots of our party and revolution, inherit and develop them under all circumstances, and devote themselves to the struggle for the consummation of the socialist and communist cause. Moreover, as the generations of the revolution are changing in our country, the situation urgently poses the question of firmly arming youths and children with the revolutionary tradition. Our youths and children represent the new generations which have not experienced the bitter trials of the revolution. Therefore, only when they are armed with the revolutionary tradition of our party can they loyally accomplish the revolutionary mission assigned by the party under all circumstances and brilliantly inherit the chuche cause generation after generation.

We must continue to vigorously carry out the work to arm ourselves with the revolutionary tradition. By so doing, we must make ourselves communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and properly consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

The document has put forth the important questions on firmly arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party. What is most important in firmly arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party is to realize the greatness and wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: What is important in firmly arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party is, above all, to deeply realize the wisdom of the leadership of the leader who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle along the single road of victory. The revolutionary tradition is established, developed, and enriched during the course of the leader's pioneering and advancing of the revolutionary cause. Therefore, for arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition and brilliantly inheriting and developing it, nothing is more important than deeply realizing the greatness and the wisdom of the leadership of the leader who has established it.

The revolutionary tradition of our party is the *chuche* revolutionary tradition established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Since those early days when he set out on the road of the revolution, the great leader had firmly maintained his *chuche*-oriented stand and, based on this, advanced the lines, strategies, and tactics for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. By so doing, he led the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people along the single road of proud victory.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an unprecedentedly arduous and complicated revolutionary war. Anti-Japanese guerrillas had no rear area in their country nor support from regular army forces, yet they had to fight against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who were armed from their teeth to the toenails and claimed to be masters of Asia.

With political and ideological superiority and a preponderance in strategies and tactics, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song dealt repeated blows to the enemy who were superior in terms of military technology, and, thus, caused them to beset with death and terror.

The Pochongo and Musan area battles were examples of the many battles in which the peerless strategies and tactics of the great leader were fully displayed.

The document shows the outstanding policies which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had put forth to lead the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution to great upsurge, and the noble achievements and precious experiences which he had won and gained during the course of wisely leading the struggle to implement them.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the anti-Japanese armed struggle was vigorously carried out, and broad strata of people persistently carried out the struggle against the Japanese imperialists by firmly uniting under the banner of fatherland's liberation. As a result, our people could achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation.

We must more deeply realize the wisdom of the leadership of the great leader, who led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory, and the immortal achievements which the leader has won for the fatherland and people.

To arm ourselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party, it is important to emulate and learn from the loyalty which the anti-Japanese guerrillas had maintained toward the great leader. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: What is, additionally, important in firmly arming ourselves with the shining revolutionary tradition of our party is to emulate and learn from the anti-Japanese guerrillas' loyalty to the leader.

The fighting spirit of those fallen revolutionary patriots who were boundlessly loyal to the leader along the road of revolution is very precious. The course of advancing and consummating the revolutionary cause is, it can be said, the course of inheriting this noble revolutionary spirit generation after generation.

Accordingly, the party of the working class, in embodying the revolutionary tradition, must always intensify the work to emulate and learn from the fighting spirit of the fallen revolutionary patriots. The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors were the paragons of true communist revolutionaries who were single-mindedly loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They plunged into fire and flood to fulfill the great marshal's orders and directions, and regarded the sacrifice of their youth and lives for this purpose as an incomparable honor.

The loyalty of the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors was genuine loyalty which stemmed from the firm belief which they formed deep in their hearts through the experiences they gained from living.

The respected and beloved leader provided a noble political life for those anti-Japanese warriors who once lived in the midst of maltreatment and despicement, and allowed them to enjoy a genuine human life. This is the reason why the anti-Japanese warriors boundlessly admired and followed the great leader, who was caring for and leading them in the bosom of his life, as their real parent, and devoted themselves to the struggle for the leader.

In the anti-Japanese guerrilla units, the commander and members were firmly linked by inseparable blood ties. The loyalty of the anti-Japanese warriors to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was even more valuable and precious because it was displayed under the difficult circumstances.

By emulating the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors' loyalty to the great leader, we must make ourselves true communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader, and responsibly and flawlessly accomplish the revolutionary task assigned by the party and the leader.

As has been delineated by the document, in arming ourselves with the revolutionary tradition of our party, it is also important to emulate the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song educated the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors with indomitable fighting spirit, and took the lead in overcoming the mounting difficulties. The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors educated and nurtured by the great leader fought like the phoenix, unyielding under all circumstances. Overcoming difficulties and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they accomplished the given revolutionary task.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors thought that they should not contaminate their political life, even at the cost of their physical life. They considered it revolutionary faith, and did not abandon their revolutionary faith even on the enemy's gallows.

By emulating and learning from the indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary warriors, we must make ourselves more thoroughly unyielding chuche-oriented revolutionaries.

What is also important in arming with the revolutionary tradition of our party is emulating the anti-Japanese guerrillas' sacrifice for the people.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and its secretary, has noted: What is also important in arming with the revolutionary tradition of our party is emulating the spirit of sacrificial service for the people which the anti-Japanese guerrillas had displayed. The anti-Japanese guerrillas were an army of people and revolution who were fighting for the interests of working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song always taught the anti-Japanese guerrillas that they should love and respect the people, and fight for the interests of the people. This was an inviolable law in their struggle and life. The anti-Japanese guerrillas always shared joy and sorrow with the people, and solved problems by placing the interests of the people at the top of the list. Accordingly, the people cared for the anti-Japanese guerrillas as their own family, and supported them spiritually and materially.

By emulating and learning the noble examples the anti-Japanese guerrillas set in defending the interests of the working people and by living and struggling with people, functionaries and party members must become true servants of the people.

As noted in the document, arming with the revolutionary tradition of our party by learning the spirit of the revolutionary lives of the anti-Japanese guerrillas is a most important question. While continuing severe battles and an arduous march, the anti-Japanese guerrillas always kept their bivouac area in a neat and orderly fashion, even if they were only there for one night. The Chongbong, Pyogyebong, and Konchang bivouac areas tell us about this.

By emulating the spirit of the lives of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, party members and working people must live and study in a more revolutionary, cultural, and artistic manner and in accordance with the order of today's new labor and lifestyle. The correctness and vitality of the policies of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have been fully proven during the course of our revolutionary practice. While implementing the policies delineated in his document under party leadership, a fundamental turn was made in our people ideologically and spiritually. Realizing that the revolutionary tradition of their party was formed during an arduous struggle, our people are firmly defending the revolutionary gains that fallen patriots earned with their blood. As a result, every party of the country is overwhelmed by the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu, and everything on this soil is coming into blossom and bearing fruit with the tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution as its root.

Today, our people are firmly convinced of the future of the revolution because of the splendid reality which has come into blossom through the embodiment of the revolutionary tradition in all fields.

Difficult and huge tasks lay before us. There is no other way to accomplish these tasks and complete the revolution to the bitter end than firmly arming ourselves with revolutionary tradition and inheriting and developing it brilliantly. We must deeply study the ideas and policies delineated by the document. By so doing, we must firmly arm with the revolutionary tradition and continue to thoroughly embody it in our work and lives. All party members and working people must bring about a new turn in carrying on the socialist construction of the eighties. By supporting our party's leadership and inheriting and brilliantly developing the glorious revolutionary tradition.

KPA NAVY DAY NOTES KIM IL-SONG CONTRIBUTIONS

SK281534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Today is Navy Day of the Korean People's Army.

In Wonsan you see an oriental-style park well matching the natural scenery of the picturesque Songdowon seashore resort.

While giving an on-the-spot guidance to Kangwon Province in February 1975, President Kim Il-song visited Songdowon and gave instructions to lay out a modern park contiguous to Songdowon so that more working people could spend their holidays joyously. Upholding his intention, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il planned the construction of a large-scale modern park of oriental style and gave a concrete guidance as to its scale and style. Thus a park of superb view took shape on the seashore adjoining Songdowon.

Immeasurable are the loving care shown by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il for the health of the people and their cultural rest. It was he who set the course of excursion, going up and down the valleys and ranges of picturesque Mt. Myohyang and saw to it that holiday homes were built at all scenic spots.

In Korea today people in towns and villages take a rest to their heart's satisfaction at well-furnished sites of culture and rest.

IRON, COAL DEPOSITS FOUND IN NORTH HWANGHAE

SK281007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- Many new coal and ore deposits have been found in North Hwanghae Province of Korea. New coal mines (brown coal and sapropelic coal) have made their appearance in Pongsan, Unpa, Pyongsan and Singye and tunnelling and pit construction have started.

A vista for extensive mining of non-ferrous minerals opened in broad areas of Mannyon, Unpa, Sohung and Yonsan and an anthracite deposit was discovered there and the development of a new coal mine has started.

The Unpa and Sohung geological prospecting teams are increasing the prospecting speed with the aim of trebling the non-ferrous mineral output within 2-3 years at the existing mines. The Mannyon geological prospecting team studied in a scientific and technical way the direction of lode development in the Mannyon area.

OPERATION OF ORE TRANSPORT PIPELINE 'PAYING OFF'

SK290404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 29 (KCNA) -- The large-scale long-distance concentrated ore transport pipeline built between the Musan mine and the Kim Chaek iron works is paying off greatly. Its length is 98 kilometres.

Last year the transport pipeline built in 1975 carried 7.7 times as much concentrated ore as in the early days of its commissioning. This year it carries 200,000 more tons of ore than last year. The pipeline which had carried 50 or 60 percent of the total amount of concentrated ore required by the Kim Chaek iron works till a few years ago is now taking charge of 70 per cent.

The transport cost of the pipeline is one-fifth of that by train.

The great leader President Kim Il-song formed the first fleet of our country on August 28, 1949, on the basis of the military and political preparations made through the struggle to implement the policy of building a regular naval force. With the founding of the naval force our People's Army assumed looks of a regular army of three services and became able to creditably defend the country.

The reliable seamen of our party firmly armed with the chuche-oriented naval tactics created by President Kim Il-song, though it was less than one year old, put the arrogant U.S. imperialist aggressors' nose out of joint and recorded a shining chapter in the world history of naval battles in the past fatherland liberation war.

After the war the seamen who had grown to be a one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed force captured the U.S. imperialist armed spy ship "Pueblo" which had intruded deep into the territorial waters of our country and thus once again demonstrated to the world the mettle of our seamen.

The period from the formation of the first naval fleet of Korea till today is a glorious course in which the brilliant history of our Navy began under the wise leadership of the great leader and our naval force has grown in strength and developed into an indestructible rank under the tested guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The seamen of the Korean People's Army today are prepared to repulse at one blow the attack of any aggressor and reliably defend the sea of the country.

KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE FOR PUBLIC PARKS NOTED

SK281519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The Kaeson youth park laid out recently at the foot of the Moran Hill noted for its scenic beauty in Pyongyang is animated with working people who finished a day's work and students and children. The park with a space of more than 400,000 square metres is furnished with modern fun fair facilities, a waterfall, fountains and pavilions as well as service establishments. Its capacity of daily accommodation is tens of thousands.

The park is associated with the kind favors of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il concerned for our people's better cultural conditions of recreation. In Pyongyang, on his initiative and under his energetic guidance, allround fun fairs of latest facilities had already been built in Mangyongdae and Mt. Taesong and scores of modern parks and recreation grounds laid out. But Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the construction of a park of peculiar style at the foot of the historic Moran Hill where the great leader President Kim Il-song made his first speech after his triumphal return to the homeland with victory over Japanese imperialism, and energetically guided this work in order to provide the working people with better conditions of recreation.

Examining the plan of park building and its layout, he personally chose fun fair facilities to be installed there and, in the later period, acquainted himself with the progress of the park building several times and solved all problems arising in its projects. In June he visited the Kaeson youth park and said it should be built up better to be convenient for the working people.

The loving care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has reached the modern parks and recreation grounds built everywhere of the country such as Chongjin, a northern city of iron, and Hamhung, Wonsan and Nampo, port cities of culture.

CENTRAL AFRICAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS SEOUL

Meeting With Yi

SK280259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- Central African Foreign Affairs Minister Clement Michel-Pascal Nga Gnii-Voueto met with his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong here Tuesday to discuss bilateral political, diplomatic and economic cooperation and other matters of mutual interest. Yi briefed the African foreign minister on Seoul's peaceful national unification policy and defended his government's policy on behalf of simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations.

A source who was present at the meeting say Nga Voueto voiced support for Seoul's effort to establish an inter-Korean dialogue and a peaceful unification policy. Nga Voueto arrived here Monday for a five-day visit at Yi's invitation.

Chon Bestows Kwanghwa Medal

SK281041 Seoul YONHAP in English 1025 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday decorated Central African Foreign Affairs Minister Clement Michel-Pascal Nga Gnii-Voueto with the order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal. The Central African minister was honored in a brief ceremony at the presidential mansion here.

Earlier the day, Nga Gnii-Voueto met with his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong to discuss bilateral political, diplomatic and economic cooperation and other matters of mutual interest. Nga Gnii-Voueto arrived in Seoul Monday for a five-day visit at Yi's invitation. Central Africa, a non-aligned country, established diplomatic relations with South Korea in 1963.

MINISTER MEETS INDONESIAN OIL FIRM PRESIDENT

SK290444 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 29 (YONHAP) -- Abdul Rachman Ramly, president of the Indonesian state-run oil corporation Pertamina, paid a courtesy call Tuesday on Korean Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu and exchanged views on the promotion of Korean-Indonesian cooperation in the field of resource development.

Ramly arrived in Korea Sunday for a five-day visit. On Monday he attended a ceremony at the southern port of Yosu to welcome the first joint-venture crude oil shipment taken beneath the sea off Madura, Indonesia, by the Kodeco Energy Co. The company is Pertamina's Korean partner in the joint venture. Also on hand at the ceremony were Minister Choe and Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R.E. Soeprapto.

The Pertamina president also paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Tuesday. He is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday before he leaves Korea, an official at the Energy and Resources Ministry said.

USSR, CHINA EXPECTED TO ATTEND SPORTS CEREMONY

SK290115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said yesterday the Soviet Union, China and East European countries are expected to send ranking sports officials here next month to celebrate the grand opening of the Olympic main stadium in Seoul Sports Complex.

"China will send its IOC representative, and I believe that the Soviet Union and East European countries will also send officials to Seoul next month," No said during a question-and-answer session following his luncheon speech at the Seoul Correspondents Club.

The Olympic stadium, located in southeastern Seoul, is scheduled to be dedicated on Sept. 29. No revealed that during the Los Angeles Olympics, he personally confirmed that some Soviet and East European officials wish to attend the ceremony.

PAPER HITS NORTH'S REFUSAL TO COOPERATE

SK290059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Refuses Again"]

[Text] North Korea has again refused proposals by South Korea for mutual reconciliation and common prosperity -- one calling for trade and economic cooperation and another for talks to form joint teams for international sporting events.

Pyongyang's negative response to the economic cooperation offer came Saturday in the form of a newspaper commentary published in North Korea's official party organ, the NODONG SINMUN. The rejection of sports talks was contained in a letter delivered two days later to the Korean Olympic Committee in Seoul from its counterpart in the North, through the truce village of Panmunjon.

We are disappointed immensely by the latest display of Pyongyang's unabated attitude of hostile confrontation with the South. But even more shocking are the preposterous reasons the communist rulers in the North cited in refusing Seoul's peace overtures.

In proposing trade and economic cooperation at a news conference on Aug. 20, President Chon Tu-hwan said Seoul is willing to provide needed commodities and industrial technologies free of charge to the North in hopes of helping raise its people's living standard. He explained that such economic cooperation would contribute greatly to achieving the peaceful coexistence and common prosperity of the homogeneous Korean people, who are currently divided by an artificial border under conflicting political systems that once led to a fratricidal war.

The NODONG SINMUN, the official mouthpiece for North Korea's ruling Workers Party, came out with a reaction five days later that demanded dismantling of Seoul's policy opposing communism and withdrawal of American troops from South Korea as preconditions for any economic exchanges.

Furthermore, it rejected any material aid from the South, which is claimed is full of "hungry and jobless people roaming the streets without shelter or food." What a blatant lie! Any neutral observer who has seen both parts of divided Korea can testify how well off the people in the South are while their brethren across the border are suffering from daily shortages of necessary commodities. There are clear signs of serious economic troubles in the North, as typified by Pyongyang's defaulting on its foreign debt.

There are indications that Pyongyang may now be seeking a breakthrough by adopting Chinese-style pragmatic policies for expansion of trade, financial and other economic exchanges with the West. Its premier, Kang Song-san, was reported to have visited Beijing recently for this purpose.

There is no understandable reason why North Korea cannot trade with the other half of Korea. Such an arrangement would be much more practical and beneficial than trading with other countries.

On the question of sports talks, Pyongyang stated it will not come back to the conference table unless Seoul "apologizes" for the failure to form a combined Korean team for the Los Angeles Olympics and also "guarantees" not to use the negotiations for "political purposes." Again, how brazen-faced the North Korean communists are!

It is an indisputable fact known to the world that North Korea chose to boycott the 23rd Olympiad together with 10 other communist-bloc countries that met in Prague May 24. Its boycott decision, made while the Panmunjom negotiations for a joint Korean team to the L.A. games were still going on, led to the rupture of the talks the following day. And now it is trying to pass the buck to Seoul.

Thus there is no doubt that Pyongyang's so-called preconditions are unreasonable excuses for refusing to resume sports talks with the South while at the same time making false peace gestures for propaganda purposes. If it is genuinely interested in consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula, North Korea must agree to sports and economic exchanges with the South as an initial step.

POLICE SEEK TWO JAPANESE OPPOSING CHON'S TRIP

SK280637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- Seoul police are seeking two Japanese university professors who disappeared after leaving printed matter opposing President Chon Tu-hwan's planned visit to Japan at the Seoul bureaus of two Japanese news media. Police said Prof. Kazue Watanabe of Tokyo Medical and Dental University and Prof. Shubei Mizutani of Kansai Medical School, who entered Seoul Sunday with tourist visas, visited the Japanese Embassy, where they asked Japanese officials to arrange an interview with a Korean identified only as Mr. Paek. Paek is now serving a prison term at the Kwangju prison on an espionage conviction.

The Japanese Embassy said the two Japanese professors came to Korea for sightseeing and asked for an interview with Paek because they were college classmates.

On Monday, the two Japanese went to the Seoul bureaus of NHK-TV and SANKEI SHIMBUN and asked the staffs there to prepare news based on the printed matter they brought with them, according to police.

The two Japanese had checked into Seoul's YMCA Hotel, but police found that they did not sleep at the hotel. Police believe that the two went to Kwangju, 255 kilometers south of Seoul, for an interview with Paek.

FOREIGN DEBT REACHES 41.8 BILLION DOLLARS

SK240745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea owed foreign countries and international banking institutions a combined total of 41.8 billion U.S. dollars at the end of July, 1.4 billion dollars more than the level recorded at the end of 1983, government officials said. Rising international interest rates and South Korea's expanding trade deficit this year were the two main factors in the increase, the officials said.

They noted that U.S. prime rates, interest rates at which banks lend money to the best corporations, rose from 11 percent late last year to the current 13 percent. A one percentage point rise in international interest rates is known to cause the nation to pay an additional two billion dollars a year. In the meantime, the nation registered a trade deficit of 1.3 billion dollars during the first seven month of 1984, which totals 300 million dollars more than the year's target figure of one billion dollars, they added.

The officials expressed doubt about the government's plan to limit the nation's total foreign debt to 42.6 billion dollars at the end of the year should the current trend continue. Economists here say that the government's import liberalization policy brought about a rapid increase in the nation's commodity import from overseas, resulting in expansion of the trade deficit.

MINISTRY SEES NEED TO DIVERSIFY EXPORT MARKETS

SK281223 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is in great need of diversifying its export markets as more than half of its commodity exports still go to the two traditionally major trade partners -- the United States and Japan.

A Trade and Industry Ministry source said Tuesday that Korean exports to the United States in the first seven months of the year amounted to more than 6.1 billion U.S. dollars, up 3.2 percentage points from a year ago. The ratio accounted for 37.6 percent of the nation's total exports from January through July.

Commodity shipments to Japan reached nearly 2.4 billion dollars which represented 14.6 percent of the seven-month total. The January-July exports to Japan showed a rise of 4.9 percent from the same period last year. Exports to the two nations accounted for 52.2 percent, which showed a 4.9 percent gain from a year ago.

Exports to European countries, however, accounted for 13.9 percent of the seven-month total, a decline of 1.3 percentage points from a year ago. Exports to the Middle East area also decreased by 6.6 percentage points to represent 9.2 percent of the seven-month total. Last year, they took 15.8 percent.

Exports to Latin America and Oceania stood at 3.2 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, showing a slight rise from 2.4 percent and 1.5 percent during the corresponding seven-month period last year, according to the source.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIANS CEAUSESCU, DASCALESCU

AU281313 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, Presidium of the Peoples Great Hural and the Council of Ministers, of the Mongolian People's Republic, all the Mongolian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, and through you to the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people cordial greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your national day -- the 40th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

In the 40 years that have passed, the Romanian people, led by the RCP and in close cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries, have obtained impressive successes in their mission of achieving radical socio-economic changes and in building the new socialist society. Our party and the Mongolian people completely appreciate these achievements of the fraternal Romanian people and see them as an important contribution to the cause of increasing the force of socialism. We firmly believe that the Romanian working people will successfully implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and will attain new peaks on the road of socialist construction.

We note with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples are successfully developing to the benefit of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism. We express our firm belief that these relations will continue to constantly strengthen in the spirit of the noble ideals of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the name of successfully building socialism in our countries.

Dear Comrades, On this special day we wish you, the communists and all the working people of Romania new and ever greater success in building socialism and in the struggle for peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Nyamyn Jagbaral, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

SUCCESES AGAINST 'POL POT BANDITS' CLAIMED

BK290730 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] To provide security for the people and defend our border, Khor Brigade posted in the northwest region of the Kampuchea-Thai border has carried out activities in various areas.

The Pol Pot bandits in hiding along the Thai border usually divide into small groups and stealthily cross over the border into our territory in order to commit crimes against and rob our people and destroy our communications lines. However, they have always been surrounded and crushed by our vigilant cadres and combatants. During the past 10 days, our cadres and combatants in Khor Brigade carried out 30 operations, killed 26 Pol Pot bandits, and seized a large quantity of guns and war materiel.

KAR DIVISION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORTED

BK280618 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Cadres and combatants of the Kar [first letter of the Khmer alphabet] Division have firmly defended their positions and all defense lines and have strengthened and developed their units in terms of both quantity and quality. With a resolute fighting will, our cadres and combatants have closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and local population in frustrating all activities of the enemy of all stripes attempting to oppose our Kampuchean revolution. In fact, they killed 736 enemy soldiers, wounded thousands of enemy soldiers; captured 564 others; and seized 1,268 assorted guns, 700 metric tons of assorted ammunition, and a large quantity of equipment. They have also paid close attention to mass agitation work, striving to make the people clearly grasp the policy of clemency advocated by the party. They succeeded in persuading 785 misled brothers into surrendering themselves, bringing in 150 assorted weapons.

PRK: 48 'MISLED PEOPLE' RETURN HOME IN JULY

BK280716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 Aug (SPK) -- During the month of July, 48 misled people left the ranks of the Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Pol Pot reactionaries and presented themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, 90 km north of Phnom Penh. Once they had arrived at their home villages, the men who had rallied expressed their enthusiasm on seeing the development of the Kampuchean revolution, which has provided favorable living conditions to the Kampuchean people. The men who had rallied appealed to other people tricked by the enemy to rejoin the revolutionary cause.

TV STATION BUILT WITH SRV AID HANDED OVER

BK280650 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean television station, built with the assistance of the Vietnamese Radio and Television Commission, was officially handed over to Kampuchea on 25 August after 8 months of experiment. The hand-over ceremony was organized in Phnom Penh in the presence of Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee and director general of Kampuchean radio and television. The Kampuchean television broadcasts twice a week and its programs will be enriched by its cooperation with Vietnam and other fraternal countries.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S GDR'S HONECKER ON BIRTHDAY

BK251204 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1128 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug (SPK) — Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent his warmest congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of his 72d birthday.

In his message, Chairman Heng Samrin expressed his firm conviction that the relations of fraternal friendship between the two parties, states, and peoples, based on the accord of friendship and cooperation signed in March 1980 during his visit to the GDR, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interest of peace and socialism.

The Kampuchean leader also presented his best wishes to the GDR leader for good health, energy, and very many years of activities for the well-being of the GDR people and prosperity of the GDR.

CHAN SI GREET'S GANDHI ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT DAY

BK281212 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1118 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 28 -- Premier Chan Si has extended warmest greetings and best wishes to the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on the Non-Aligned Movement Day.

Chan Si, also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, said: "Since its seventh summit conference, the Non-aligned Movement under your leadership has continued advancing along the principles and objectives worked out by the founders and the movement's summit conferences, despite subversive maneuvers for breaking up and weakening the movement."

He went on: "The Kampuchean people unreservedly support the movement's struggle for a new order in international relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and cooperation."

Premier Chan Si concluded: "I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency my highest consideration and wishes for the best of health."

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH SENDS THANKS TO HENG SAMRIN

BK270708 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Recently, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of Vietnam's Council of State, sent a message to thank Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message says:

We are elated and would like to thank you sincerely for your message on the occasion of Vietnam's War Dead and Invalids Day on 27 July. We have always considered the close solidarity with and cooperation of the Kampuchean people to be the factors leading to the successes of our two peoples. We will make every effort to strengthen further the fraternal solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries.

HUN SEN RECEIVES GROMYKO MESSAGE OF THANKS

BK291030 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister. The message reads:

I would like to express sincere thanks for the wishes and congratulations you sent on my 75th birthday. I am convinced that the fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries -- which bring important benefits to the Soviet and Kampuchean people -- will be further strengthened and expanded for the benefit of peace and socialism.

REPORT ON 20-26 AUG ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK271031 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 20-26 August.

Kampot: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 23 August reports that by 30 July peasants in Kampot Province had transplanted more than 18,000 hectares of rice, produced more than 34 metric tons of natural fertilizer, and grown more than 800 hectares of industrial crops and 36,000 clumps of black pepper. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1106 GMT on 25 August says that by early this month peasants in Kampot Province had plowed 30,000 hectares of land and raised rice sprouts on 11,000 hectares. They also transplanted rice on 14,500 hectares and put an additional 1,400 under dibbling rice. They also planted industrial and subsidiary food crops on 4,000 hectares, planted 36,790 bushes of black pepper, and reclaimed 2,700 hectares of wasteland, the news agency says. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 20 August notes that by the end of July peasants in Angkor Chey District had planted 2,600 hectares of all types of rice and tilled more than 1,500 hectares of land. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 August reports that by 10 August the population of Kampong Trach District had tilled almost 10,000 hectares of land, sown more than 2,500 hectares of rice, and transplanted nearly 12,000 hectares of various types of rice.

Kandal: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 26 August reports that peasants in Ponhea Loe District plan to grow the high-yield IR-36 rice strain on 2,700 hectares of the 4,000 hectares earmarked for rice in the current rainy season. By the end of last month they had plowed 1,800 hectares and raised rice seedlings on 860 hectares. They planted subsidiary food and industrial crops on 465 hectares. Moreover, they prepared 4,000 metric tons of organic fertilizer and reclaimed 50 hectares of wasteland. Last monsoon the district harvested 3,870 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1.7 metric tons per hectares. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 August says that from the beginning of the planting season to 20 August peasants in Phnom Penh District tilled 6,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 2,000 hectares of rice, including over 100 hectares of IR-36 rice strain, and transplanted nearly 1,800 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1105 GMT on 20 August says that by mid-July solidarity production groups in Prey Chhor District had put 1,400 hectares under rice. They also raised rice seedlings on 1,200 hectares and covered 250 hectares with maize, 2,500 hectares with beans, and 100 hectares with sesame. Animal husbandry in the district has grown, with 34,000 cows and 3,600 water buffalo raised. Peasants in Tbong Khmum District, the news agency goes on, had plowed 8,000 hectares, put 1,000 hectares under dibbling rice, and transplanted 3,600 hectares of paddy by the end of July. In addition, 1,300 hectares were covered with corn and 1,000 hectares with beans.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0356 GMT on 26 August reports that peasants of the province had sown nearly 1,060 hectares of rice, broadcast 123 hectares of floating rice, and transplanted another 5,560 hectares of short- and medium-term rice by 20 August. So far, they have tilled 20,000 hectares of land and planted a total of 12,517 hectares of rice, including 717 hectares of intensive-cropping rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 August reports that by mid-August the peasants of the province had broadcast more than 5,500 hectares of floating rice, or more than 91 percent of the planned area, sown over 4,700 hectares of various types of rice, transplanted more than 13,200 hectares of rice, and reclaimed more than 1,400 hectares of land. SPK in French at 1208 GMT on 20 August reports that the peasants of the province had sown 4,300 hectares and transplanted 8,930 hectares of rice by the end of July. Meanwhile, they planted subsidiary food and industrial crops on an additional 2,140 hectares and reclaimed 1,430 hectares of land.

Kompong Thom: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 August reports that peasants in Baray District had broadcast or transplanted more than 11,500 hectares of various types of rice by mid-August. SPK French at 1122 GMT on 22 August adds that the peasants of the district plan to grow 36,000 hectares of rice this year. According to a report by SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 26 August, owing to natural calamities peasants in Kompong Thom Province have so far this year put only 37,700 hectares of the 130,000 hectares planned for this current monsoon rice cropping under cultivation. The planted area includes 18,800 hectares of floating rice and 400 hectares of the high-yielding IR-36 rice variety.

Mondolkiri: SPK in French at 1132 GMT on 26 August reports that by the beginning of August, the province had grown slash-and-burn rice on 2,043 hectares, transplanted rice seedlings on 21 hectares, planted 304 hectares of subsidiary crops, and cleared 125 hectares of land. This season, the province plans to grow 4,600 hectares of rice and to sell 615 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 21 August carries a statement by the acting deputy head of the provincial agricultural service saying that since the beginning of the season, 63,527 hectares of rice have been broadcast or transplanted and 134,569 hectares of land have been tilled. The radio at 1300 GMT on 23 August reports that by the end of July the peasants in the province had sown or broadcast 16,000 hectares of various types of rice and transplanted 26,000 hectares of rice. In its broadcast at 1300 GMT on 22 August, Phnom Penh radio reports that in Preah Sdech District nearly 4,000 hectares of land had been plowed, more than 500 hectares of rice sown, nearly 3,000 hectares of rice broadcast or transplanted, and 63 percent of the plan for subsidiary food crops completed. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 23 August reports that by early August peasants in Kompong Trabek District had tilled more than 24,000 hectares of land, sown more than 7,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted nearly 10,000 hectares of rice seedlings. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 25 August says that by the end of July peasants in Sithor Kandal District had tilled nearly 9,000 hectares of land and transplanted or broadcast more than 6,400 hectares of various types of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on the same day notes that peasants in Prey Veng District have transplanted more than 600 hectares of rice so far. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 26 August reports that peasants in Peam Ro District had tilled over 500 hectares of land by the end of July. According to SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 27 August, the peasants of Prey Veng Province had broadcast more than 24,400 hectares and transplanted more than 70,900 hectares of rice, or 42 percent of the area planned for this rainy season, by mid-August. The same report reveals that the districts of Sithor Kandal and Mesang fulfilled their plans by 84 and 68 percent respectively. During the same period, they planted more than 4,500 hectares of corn and more than 1,600 hectares of other subsidiary crops.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: SPK in English at 1121 GMT on 26 August reports that by 20 July, the peasants in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had grown 57,750 hectares of rice and raised rice sprouts on 7,000 hectares. They also covered 5,400 hectares with industrial and subsidiary food crops. In addition, the province netted 7,930 metric tons of fish in the last fishing season. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 20 August reports that by the end of July peasants in Samraong District had tilled more than 1,600 hectares, sown nearly 100 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 1,000 hectares of various types of rice, and planted more than 100 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Sway Rieng: SPK in French at 1122 GMT on 22 August says that by the end of July peasants of the province had cultivated 23,370 hectares of the 140,000 hectares planned for this rice growing season. According to the SPK English version at 1055 GMT on 22 August, despite severe drought, peasants in the province had by the end of July plowed 77,600 hectares of land, raised seedlings on 9,570 hectares, and put rice on 13,800 hectares by dibbling and transplanting. The province expects to plant rice on 140,000 hectares for this monsoon, SPK adds.

Takeo: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 21 August reports that by the end of July more than 68,000 hectares of land had been tilled, more than 11,000 hectares of rice sown, more than 11,000 hectares of rice transplanted, and additionally more than 16,000 hectares of rice broadcast in Takeo Province. The radio at 0430 GMT on 20 August also reports that peasants in Samraong District had by the end of July plowed 2,400 hectares of land, sown over 1,400 hectares of seeds, and transplanted over 300 hectares of rice seedlings. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 23 August notes that peasants of Tram Kak District had by early August tilled more than 7,500 hectares of the 20,100 hectares planned for this monsoon, sown over 1,800 hectares of rice, and transplanted 700 hectares of rice seedlings, including 580 hectares of short-term rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 26 August also reports that by mid-August peasants in Takeo Province had tilled nearly 90,000 hectares of land, including nearly 12,000 hectares by tractor, sown 12,800 hectares of all types of rice seeds, transplanted 17,000 hectares of rice seedlings, and broadcast more than 17,000 hectares of rice.

VODK DISCUSSES SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSAL

BK280725 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and Its Soviet Boss Will Not Succeed in Turning the Problem of Vietnamese Aggression Against Kampuchea Into a Regional Problem"]

[Text] As the next UN General Assembly session is drawing near, Vietnam, its Soviet boss, and its accomplices have been actively launching all kinds of military and diplomatic maneuvers, particularly diplomatic maneuvers, in an attempt to complicate world public opinion concerning the settlement of the Kampuchean problem and to turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea into a regional problem or other problems in an attempt to whitewash or legitimize the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

Vietnam, its Soviet boss, and its accomplices have taken turns in launching these maneuvers. After the successive failure of the maneuvers launched by Vietnam and its accomplices, the Soviet Union -- the big financier of the Vietnamese aggressive war against Kampuchea -- recently sent Anatoliy Zaytsev, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department, on a Southeast Asian tour to peddle Vietnam's regional negotiation maneuver in an attempt to persuade the ASEAN nations to hold negotiations with Vietnam.

Because it is threadbare and rotten goods that have already been relegated to the trash heap, the Thai side has rejected this regional negotiation maneuver launched by the Soviet chief of the Southeast Asian Department. The Thai side said the current situation does not favor such negotiations. The Thai side also affirmed that Kampuchea should remain an independent, neutral, and nonaligned country free from foreign domination; that is, free from Vietnamese aggression. Since it has not mentioned a word about the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea or the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions, on what problem does the Soviet Union want the ASEAN nations to negotiate with Vietnam? How can the Soviet Union drag the ASEAN nations into negotiating with Vietnam on the settlement of the Kampuchean problem when in fact the ASEAN nations are not a conflicting party in the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea?

The Kampuchean problem is the problem between the Kampuchean people, who are the victims, on the one side and Vietnam, which has sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea -- an independent and sovereign state and a full-fledged member of the United Nations -- on the other. The only way to settle the Kampuchean problem successfully is for Vietnam to withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The Vietnamese-Soviet attempt to drag the ASEAN nations into negotiating with Vietnam means that Vietnam and the Soviet Union want to turn the Kampuchean problem, which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression, into a regional problem. It is impossible to solve the problem in this manner. It is tantamount to giving a headache pill to a patient suffering from ulcers. How can this cure the patient? Moreover, this headache pill will only worsen this ulcer. Thus, it is seen by all that the Soviet Union's sending of the chief of its Southeast Asian Department to tour Southeast Asia is aimed at turning the Kampuchean problem into a regional problem, thus enabling Vietnam to avoid the implementation of the UN resolutions, to forever occupy Kampuchea, and to annex Kampuchea to its Indochinese federation. Through this, the Soviet Union can use the Indochinese federation as a springboard for its advance toward carrying out its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia in accordance with its global expansion strategy in this region.

However, no one pays attention to this threadbare maneuver launched by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The ASEAN nations have firmly opposed it because they know well that the Kampuchean problem is the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and not a problem between Vietnam and the ASEAN nations. The ASEAN nations have all along rejected this regional negotiation proposal, which they regard as rotten goods already thrown onto a trash heap. No matter what new paper the Soviet Union has used to wrap this merchandise, no one wants it.

Briefly speaking, no matter to what perfidious and tricky maneuvers and schemes the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and their accomplices will resort, they cannot turn the problem of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea into a regional problem or bury the UN resolutions demanding unconditional Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. In the past several years, Vietnam the Soviet Union, and their accomplices have failed in their attempt to fool others. They will never be able to fool others in the current situation when the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK in the country has gained greater impetus and advanced gradually and when the world community has become more aware of the fact that the Kampuchean problem is caused by the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

All countries in this region and the world community hold that if the Soviet Union really wants to solve the Kampuchean problem and to make Southeast Asia enjoy peace, security, and stability in order to enjoy the benefits of its trade contacts with countries in this region, the Soviet Union should first, stop supporting and providing Vietnam with tanks, weapons, and ammunition for carrying on its war of aggression against Kampuchea, and second, the Soviet Union should pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only by so doing can the Kampuchean problem be resolved.

If the Soviet Union only makes empty speeches and continues to help Vietnam in its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, its continued massacre of the Kampuchean people, and its provocations against Thailand, no one will pay attention to its propaganda. The world community and countries in this region will only regard the Soviet Union's speeches as maneuvers to numb international opinion in order to enable Vietnam to occupy Kampuchea forever and to further advance in accordance with Vietnam's regional expansion strategy and the Soviet Union's global expansion strategy in this region.

At the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly, all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world will continue to condemn Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea more vigorously and further pressure and demand Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea.

VONADK REPORTS 13-23 AUG BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

BK290644 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Here is a report from various battlefields:

Kompong Thom battlefield, Stoung District: On 18 August, we attacked and totally liberated Popok commune office for the third time. We killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 13 others, and liberated 8 villages: Popok, Anlung Kranh, Kaoh Samraong, Trapeang Russei, Sambuo, (Stoeng Daeum), (Phteah Lang), and Krasang.

On 13 August, we attacked and totally smashed the Vietnamese commune office at Sakriem commune. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers, destroyed a commune office and a quantity of war materiel, and liberated five villages: Trapeang Pring, O Angkor, Sre Veal, Thnal, and Sakriem.

Kampot battlefield, Chhuk District: On 23 August, we attacked Chhuk commune office located at the former district office. After 15 minutes of fighting, we took full control of this commune office. We killed 2 enemy soldiers and wounded 4 others; destroyed a commune office building, 3 barracks, and a quantity of war materiel; and seized 3 AK's, 7 AR-15's [words indistinct] 1 carbine, 180 rounds of AK ammunition, 3 hand grenades, and a quantity of war materiel.

Kompong Cham battlefield, Ponhea Krek District: On 19 August, we attacked and totally smashed the Vietnamese office at (Dat) commune. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers and destroyed a commune office building, 200 sacks of paddy, and a quantity of war materiel.

Pursat battlefield, Bakan District: On 23 August, we ambushed a Vietnamese company near (Kralean Smach), killing one and wounding one.

Krakor District: On 22 August, we destroyed 15 portions of railroad track totaling 300 meters in an area between Bamnak and Kamrieng stations.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SIXTH PLENUM 10-17 AUG

BK281145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 28 Aug 84

["Press Release" on the Sixth Plenum of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee issued in Vientiane on 28 August]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the Third Session of the LPRP Central Committee was convened in Vientiane on 10-27 August. The plenum studied and tried to appreciate more profoundly the socialist revolutionary line, especially the economic line. At the same time, it also outlined a direction for transforming the economic management mechanism, stepping up the party leadership aimed at fulfilling the 1984 plan, and making preparations for the 1985 plan and for the Second 5-Year State Plan from 1986-90.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum profoundly analyzing the fundamental problems involving the socialist revolutionary line adopted at the third party congress. The plenum also heard reports on actual work by comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, who are responsible for each branch of work, and reports by a number of members of the party Central Committee who are responsible for each service and locality.

The plenum concentrated on discussing and reaffirming that any branches of work, localities, and foundations that firmly grasp the proletarian dictatorship system, that simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, enhance and develop the people's right to mastership, coordinate transformation with construction by using construction as the primary factor, use know-how to develop the spirit of self-reliance and to build the strength by themselves, effectively carry out socialist cooperation, and effectively acquire external cooperation and assistance -- such as from the fraternal socialist countries -- all have scored significant achievements.

The plenum was of the view that the party's economic line has not yet been implemented due to a lack of a complete set of management mechanisms and because the spirit of responsibility and a sense of vigilance toward organization, discipline, and socialist coordination and cooperation among the branches of work and among the various levels are not yet high, and because the level of organization, direction, and supervision as well as the capabilities of cadres are still limited. In addition, the enemies have tried to sabotage and destroy the party's economic line in several fields through cunning and notorious tricks.

The plenum emphasized its realization of the world situation, the situation in Southeast Asia, and the overall situation in the country. It has reiterated the determination to firmly grasp the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism. The plenum unanimously noted that the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have not yet abandoned their dark scheme to oppose and sabotage our country.

More serious still, recently the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, supported and assisted by the Beijing reactionaries, attacked and occupied the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province. This is an open and arrogant act violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, destroying the friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples, directly provoking the three Indochinese peoples, and provoking the peace- and justice-loving people in Southeast Asia and around the world.

At the same time, it also runs counter to the just aspirations of the Thai people who want to live in peace and friendship with the Lao people. Our entire party, masses, and Army must clearly see the nature of the prolonged, complex, fierce, uncompromising, and hurried struggle between our side and the enemies. We must firmly grasp the two strategic tasks by building and strengthening our forces in all fields; strengthening the internal unity and the unity among the people of all tribes as well as international solidarity; striving to consolidate and strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, strengthening the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries; and resolutely smashing all schemes and tricks of the enemies, thereby securely defending our national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The plenum reiterated that in the initial stage of the period of bypassing capitalism toward socialism in our country, the problem of distribution and circulation of goods played a significant role. We must regard trading as the main link of the evolutionary movement of social production, regard communications and transport work as a spearhead, coordinate the internal economy with the external economy, and utilize any hidden capabilities and potentials in the country aimed at encouraging vigorous development of agricultural and forestry production to become a basis for transformation to socialist industry. We must effect a change in the self-sufficient natural economy to become an economy which is capable of producing goods step by step, build a nationally unified and appropriate economic structure, transform small-scale production into large-scale socialist production, and improve the living conditions of the people of all tribes, thereby creating a clear-cut change in our economy and society.

The plenum pointed out that to translate this economic policy into reality, presently the most urgent task is to modify the economic management mechanism. In doing this, the management machinery and cadres play an extremely significant role. In the immediate future, the management mechanism must ensure that the state is able to control goods, currency, import and export monopolies, and wholesale enterprises. It must ensure that the state will be able to control retail goods transactions, provide guidance for appropriate spending, manage the markets, stabilize prices, especially those of essential goods, and ensure the peaceful and normal well-being of state employees, workers, and combatants.

The plenum called on the entire party, masses, and Army to develop and enhance a sense of self-reliance and of building strength by themselves as well as a sense of socialist collective mastership, to persevere to effectively implement the resolution adopted at the sixth plenum, to vigorously launch emulation campaigns in production, such as agricultural and forestry production; to modify goods distribution and circulation methods, to persist in fulfilling the 1984 state plan, to fulfill the objectives of the First 5-year State Plan, and to effectively make preparations for the Second 5-year State Plan, thus scoring achievements to welcome the 2 great historical days of the country, namely the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR.

[Signed] Vientiane, 28 August 1984.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER SITUATION WITH LAOS

Sitthi Views Dispute

BK280802 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen at Government House this morning that the protest note lodged with the UN secretary general by the Thai Foreign Ministry over the 26 August Lao shelling of the military outposts in the border area of Uttaradit Province that resulted in the death and injuries of a number of Thai soldiers has proven Thailand's sincere desire to solve the Thai-Lao border problem through peaceful means. The Thai side has on several occasions warned the Lao side to fire into Thai territory. The deputy director general of the Political Department also lodged a verbal protest to the Lao delegation of the second round of the border talks before its departure to Vientiane yesterday.

Asked if a third round of talks on the border dispute will be held, the foreign minister said: That is apparently not necessary. He further said that the two messages from the Lao Government have been forwarded to the Office of His Majesty's Principal Private Secretary and the prime minister. However, the prime minister was requested not to read it before the officials concerned have solved all the problems.

The foreign minister expected the Thai technical team to be able to complete the survey of the area of the three disputed border villages within 1 or 2 weeks. The government has not yet considered closing the passes along the border with Laos, and essential commodities from Thailand are still being sent to Laos through the border passes. In this regard, Laos has to depend on Thailand.

Protest Note to UN

BK281253 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Thailand has lodged a protest note with the secretary general charging that Laos tried to impede Thai efforts to solve the border dispute by launching an artillery attack which killed a Thai soldier and wounded nine others early Sunday morning. The Thai Government deplores such act of provocation by the Lao side which not only creates further tension in the area of the said three villages, but also confirms Laos' insincerity and unwillingness to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently, said the protest note submitted to the UN secretary general by Thailand's permanent representative.

In the protest note, the government also urged Laos not to launch any more attacks in the area while a Thai technical team conducts a survey to determine the border between the two countries. The Laotian shelling of Thai positions near Ban Kang and Ban Mai of Ban Khok subdistrict in Uttaradit Province came shortly after the government sent a technical team into the disputed villages, including Ban Savang, to ascertain the boundary in an attempt to settle the dispute with Laos. Thai troops stationed in the area returned artillery and mortar fire following the Laotian attack. An earlier attack in the area occurred on 18 August, and one Thai soldier was killed.

Following are parts of the protest note submitted to the UN secretary general by Thailand's permanent representative in New York:

Two rounds of talks between Thailand and Laos were held in Bangkok on 21-23 July and 6-15 August 1984 respectively, but did not result in any agreement.

The central issue reveals itself to be a fundamental disagreement on the exact location of the boundary line which should follow the watershed. In order to solve the problem, the Thai side proposed that both sides dispatch a joint team of technical personnel into the area to undertake jointly an on-the-spot survey and verification of the facts on the ground. As the Lao side chose to reject this reasonable proposal, the Thai Government on 23 August 1984 issued a statement reaffirming its determination to promote the brotherly and friendly relations with the people and Government of Laos by solving the dispute peacefully on an urgent basis. Therefore the Thai Government declared its decision to unilaterally dispatch its own technical personnel into the area to undertake the necessary survey and verification of the facts on the ground. In this connection, the Thai Government also strongly appealed to the Lao side not to mount any armed provocation in the area of the three disputed villages while the team of Thai technicians was in the process of carrying out their peaceful mission.

However, on 26 August 1984 between 55 minutes past midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning, the Lao side using flares and artillery fire bombarded the Thai positions near Ban Kang, Ban Mai, killing one soldier and injuring nine other soldiers -- two seriously. This intentional hostile action follows the killing of another Thai soldier on 18 August near the Thai-Lao border in the same area. The Royal Thai Government deplores such act of provocation by the Lao side which not only creates further tension in the area of the said three villages, but also confirms Laos' insincerity and unwillingness to settle the dispute peacefully and urgently to the extent of trying to impede Thailand's unilateral efforts. The Thai Government therefore urges the Lao side to come to reason and to refrain from launching further armed provocations in the area of the three villages while Thailand is gathering the necessary technical data on the ground so as to be able to undertake the appropriate steps in order to lessen the dangerous tension now existing at the Thai-Lao border.

Spokesman on PRAVDA Remark

BK290422 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri said yesterday he was not surprised by the accusation made by the Soviet Communist Party daily PRAVDA that Thailand was conducting aggression against Laos.

"It could be expected that the Soviet Union is in support of its fellow Marxist countries. It is obvious that it is just a one-sided view," he said.

PRAVDA on Monday accused Thailand of having intensified aggression against Laos after a visit to Beijing by high-ranking Thai delegations.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK290403 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Aug 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Military Solution Isn't the Only Option for Laos"]

[Text] Thailand resorted to the correct procedure in trying to settle the mini-dispute with Laos over the three border villages. The United Nations was established in order to prevent any violent settlement of disputes because that was the way Hitler started World War II. Disputes are supposed to be presented before the United Nations when the world body will vote on the various claims so that the disputants may be prevented from resorting to violence. But unfortunately the UN has never played this role successfully.

There are so many border disputes in the world and some of them have escalated into war. The world's two largest countries, China and India, have their border dispute and China has another with the Soviet Union. The Indo-Pakistan border dispute over Kashmir has been before the UN for about 35 years — naturally still unsettled. We can name numerous others, but that will be an exercise in futility.

Our Foreign Ministry made the best suggestion that the dispute be left to technical teams, both Thai and Laos, and their decision be accepted by both sides since it is a matter of studying the area on the spot and looking at the latest aerial survey maps. But Laos refused to do it and has resorted to violence by launching an artillery attack which killed a Thai soldier and wounded nine others. What the Laotians want is to use an old French map which delineates these three villages as belonging to Laos.

The communists always condemn imperialism and colonialism from roof-tops but when it suits their convenience they produce a colonialist map. Tunku Abdul Rahman, the first prime minister of Malaysia, once said that when the British occupied his country they shifted the border markers into Thailand some distance every year and thereby Malaysia has acquired a large slice of Thai territory. So did the French. In those days Thailand was not strong enough to buck the mighty colonial powers and the colonialists drew the map according to their wishes.

But all this [is] not as important as goodwill between two countries and Laos, which shares a common heritage with Thailand, is escalating the mini-dispute and trying to find a military solution. The dispute over the three villages, in our opinion, is the easiest to solve among the multitudinous border disputes in the world. If Chinese and British representatives can sit down like gentlemen at the negotiating table and arrive at a formula for the reversion of sovereignty to China of Hong Kong and the New Territories involving five million people, why can't Laos and Thailand do the same for three small villages?

But Laotian obstinacy in refusing to settle the problem through technical discussions makes us suspect that she is bent on using her infantry to solve the dispute. We know that the Vietnamese are behind the moves and the Russians are behind the Vietnamese -- and it must be painful to be the surrogate of a surrogate. We would seriously suggest that Vientiane reconsider its position before making any further provocative moves.

SPOKESMAN ON SRV'S USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK241334 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Chanthaburi -- Vietnamese artillery pounded Khmer Rouge resistance forces close to the Thai border of Khlong Yai District with toxic chemicals seriously wounding 10 Kampuchean fighters, Captain Manat Pinkunlabut, a spokesman for the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Defence Command said yesterday. Manat said the attack took place on July 30 at about 3 p.m. at a base of the Democratic Kampuchea resistance forces.

The spokesman said the wounded fighters developed bleedings in the nose, mouth and face with swollen arms and legs. Later they vomited, became paralysed and fainted.

KAREN VILLAGERS FLEE ACROSS BORDER FROM BURMA

BK240149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] About 300 Karen villagers fled across the Thai-Burmese frontier for shelter following a fierce fighting at a stronghold of Karen rebels opposite Tak Province on Wednesday, a military spokesman said yesterday.

Col Somsak Sisuphandit of the Supreme Command told a news conference that the Burmese troops were still battling with the rebels at various spots near the Thai-Burmese border, particularly the areas opposite Tak Province.

Although the fighting was not as serious as in the dry season when Burmese troops launch annual offensives against the rebels, rival forces were still confronting each other, he said. He reported that the fighting at the Karen stronghold, known as Phalu, about 18 kms south of Mae Sot District, on Wednesday involved 150 Burmese troops and 50 armed rebels. The fighting broke out at about 3 pm and was still going on, according to the military officer. The Phalu camp is situated opposite the Thai border village of Kon Kan.

The Karen refugees had been provided with shelter and given humanitarian assistance, Col Somsak said.

Informed sources, meanwhile, said Burmese troops attacked the Special Battalion 101 of Karen rebels in Wangkha Camp opposite the Thai border village of Ban Wang Kaeo in Mae Sot District at 7 pm last night.

Casualties on both sides were not known yet, the sources said.

BRUNEI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY VISIT

BK290523 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Brunei Foreign Minister Prince Mohamad Bolkiah arrived yesterday for a four-day visit during which he will hold talks with senior government officials.

The talks are expected to focus on bilateral trade and economic relations, technical cooperation, as well as regional and international issues including the Kampuchea conflict.

Prince Mohamad will call on Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila this morning. After that he will proceed to the Grand Palace for an audience with their majesties the king and queen.

Tomorrow, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi will host a dinner party in honour of Prince Mohamad at the Oriental Hotel.

Prince Mohamad is visiting Thailand for the first time since Brunei joined ASEAN early this year.

PREM MAY VISIT U.S. FOR MEDICAL CHECK-UP

BK281132 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is considering a U.S. offer of complete medical check-up at the Walter Reed Military Hospital. The prime minister's secretary Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut revealed today that the U.S. Government had made the offer to arrange and provide all facilities to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon if he wants to travel to the United States for a full physical check-up. He added that the prime minister was still considering whether he should go to the United States for a medical check-up or not.

He said that the U.S. Government had made direct contact with Gen Prem yesterday and had offered the facilities at the Walter Reed Military Hospital in Washington D.C.

Gen Chantharakhup said that he expected Gen Prem would be able to return to work on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Meanwhile, the premier's personal physician, Col Dr Chawin Pawiphada, yesterday sent a report on Gen Prem's sickness to Lt Gen Chantharakhup saying that the prime minister has a sore throat, influenza and had later developed a pain in his chest. The doctor suggested that he take a rest and stop work for a while and should be under the care of a doctor.

Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun also said today that Gen Prem was resting at his Sisao Thewet residence and would probably continue to do so next week as well.

Speaking to reporters before entering a regular Cabinet meeting today, Gen Prachuap said that the prime minister had appointed him to preside over the Cabinet during his absence. "I don't know if Gen Prem will be ready to work by next week," Gen Prachuap said, "it depends on the doctor's judgement."

Gen Prachuap and other deputy prime ministers had a meeting with prime minister at his residence yesterday when he delegated duties to the deputies.

In an interview about the premier's health, Gen Prachuap said Gen Prem's personal doctor would make a clear statement about his illness in the next few days. It was reported earlier that Gen Prem had influenza and a "chest pain" and that some people had inquired whether he was also suffering from heart disease. "I don't think that he (Gen Prem) has any problem about the heart disease," Gen Prachuap said, adding that this was because he exercises regularly.

Gen Prachuap said that the prime minister appeared outwardly to be in good health but he was not in a position to speak about other things. It should be for his doctor to do so, he said. He said that the doctor would thoroughly examine Gen Prem and inform the public of his health in a few days.

Further on Prem's Condition

BK290516 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The secretary to the prime minister yesterday dismissed as groundless rumours that doctors used a cardiac pacemaker on Gen Prem Tinsulanon. "If his condition had been that serious, he would have been sent to a hospital's intensive care unit," said Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut.

Meanwhile, Gen Prem was reported to be considering a U.S. Government proposal to provide a complete physical check-up for him at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Informed sources said the premier was likely to accept the U.S. offer. He had a check-up at Walter Reed once in 1982 and was pronounced fit.

Lt Gen Chantharakhup insisted that what ailed Gen Prem was only influenza, adding that the premier had already recovered. But he admitted that Gen Prem still had pains in the left side of his chest and that doctors had advised him to rest a few more days.

Lt Gen Chantharakhup also did not rule out the possibility that Gen Prem might have heart trouble. He said the premier had had too much strain lately due to hard work. Doctors have advised that Gen Prem rest a few more days and then work only half a day for about two weeks. The secretary said Gen Prem was likely to resume work either next Monday or Tuesday.

He said it was also suggested that the Prime Minister's Office at Government House be temporarily moved downstairs from the second floor so that Gen Prem could avoid excessive walking.

Sources said Gen Prem would not be at Parliament during the budget debate scheduled for August 30-31. The prime minister had, however, urged his deputies to attend the session during a meeting Monday at his Sisao Thewet residence.

CABINET APPROVES INTERIOR MINISTRY RESHUFFLE

BK290550 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] In a sweeping reshuffle, the Cabinet yesterday approved new jobs for some of the country's best-known police, governors and civil servants. Among the promotions was that of Pol Lt Gen Phao Sarasin, commissioner of the Central Investigation Bureau [CIB], to be assistant police director-general, and Corrections Department Chief Thawi Chusap. The appointments take effect October 2.

Corrections Department Chief Thawi, who has been in the post for several years, was made secretary-general of the Accelerated Rural Development Office (ARD) in the major annual reshuffle of senior police officers and other high-ranking Interior Ministry officials.

Saraburi Governor Sanit Ruchinarong is to succeed Mr Thawi, while ARD Secretary-General Somphon Klinphongsa will become deputy permanent secretary for interior.

Six governors, including Chiang Mai's Chaiya Phunsiriwong and Chon Buri's Prakrit Uttambot, who have been holding their offices for up to five years, will have their terms extended for another year.

Lt Gen Phao's appointment made him one of the fastest-rising police generals in recent history. He was promoted from deputy commissioner to commissioner of the CIB only last year. Two other officers who are regarded as his seniors, Pol Lt Gen Mano Samittaphinthu, commissioner of the Border Patrol Police, and Pol Lt Gen Wasit Detkunchon, commissioner attached to the Police Department, were, however, not promoted. An informed police source said Lt Gen Wasit has been holding the commissioner's rank for about six years, but had yet to reach the rank of assistant police director-general. The source also pointed out that the promotion of three other senior policemen who are due to retire next year appeared to represent an "about-face" in the long-standing ruling by the Police Service Commission that police officers who have only one year to remain in service should not get important posts.

The three officers in question are Pol Maj Gen Samrit Singpricha, Second Region Provincial Police deputy commissioner who will become commissioner; Pol Maj Gen Latda Panchaphan, deputy commissioner of the Education Bureau, who was named police inspector-general and Pol Maj Gen Ruchirek Sunthonhitanon, deputy commissioner of the CIB, who will become the Police Department's chief-of-staff.

Immigration Division Commander Pol Maj Gen Nat Minakanit was appointed assistant commissioner of the CIB. He is to be replaced at Immigration by Pol Maj Gen Wanit Kunlana, commander of the Personnel Division, who was formerly the Immigration Division's deputy commander.

Fourth Region Provincial Police Commissioner Pol Maj Gen Linphit Satchapan, while Pol Lt Gen Ongat Phutphat, chief-of-staff of the Police Department, was named commissioner of the Third Region Provincial Police.

Governors Manit Wanlayaphet of Phuket, Sande Munlasat of Surin and Bunnak Saisawang of Chanthaburi are to retain their posts for another year.

SENIOR OFFICERS DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR ATHIT

BK290400 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Aug 84 p 3

[Excerpt] More than 300 senior military officers marched to the Capital Security Command yesterday to demonstrate their support and loyalty for Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek on the occasion of his birthday. Among them were Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi and Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat.

It was the second largest assembly of high-ranking military men in Bangkok in three days. More than 500 military officers made a similar visit to Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence on Sunday.

Gen Athit, who will turn 59 on Friday, came out to meet the well-wishers, who also included senior policemen and representatives of several lobbying groups. "I call on you to join hands for the sake of the country because we still have a lot of problems to tackle," Gen Athit told them.

Gen Athit said it was necessary for the Armed Forces to be united to enable the government to run the country efficiently.

Speaking on behalf of the military officers, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Sup Aksaranukhro praised the supreme commander for his sacrifices for the country. Gen Athit has the confidence and respect not only of his subordinates but also of the people, he said.

MINISTER CRITICIZES FOREIGNERS ON SULAK'S ARREST

BK281138 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Aug 84 p 32

[Text] Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot this morning lashed out at foreign human rights groups and foreigners who he said were interfering with the Thai legal process in the case of writer Sulak Siwarak, arrested on a lese majeste charge. "Thai law is Thai law." Foreigners must not interfere with our juridical process, Gen Sitthi said.

Sulak, a social critic, was arrested on August 5 in Thon Buri when an article in his book "Lok Khrap Sangkhom Thai" (Unmasking Thai Society) was considered to constitute lese majeste. Special Branch police later confiscated all the books.

The arrest also led to a protest by hundreds of village scouts who staged a rally at Government House late in July asking the government to take legal action against Sulak whose book, they claimed contained remarks that constituted lese majeste. Sulak and two other persons, college lecturer Chittakon Tangkasemsuk and publisher Kitti Sitthichindachok, were arrested and later freed on bail.

Foreign human rights groups, including the London-based Amnesty International and the Asian Cultural Forum on Development, had protested Sulak's arrest. Sulak is an adviser to the Amnesty International and an executive member of the ACFD.

Gen Sitthi said that Sulak's case would proceed according to Thai law, and it was not the business of foreigners to interfere in the case, Gen Sitthi said.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS MATERIAL SUPPLY

BK281511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 24 August editorial: "Satisfactorily Organize the Supply of Materials"]

[Text] The adequate and timely supply of materials to various production and business establishments is an important factor in ensuring that work is performed with high productivity, good quality, and maximum efficiency. With the implementation of the new mechanism of management, in compliance with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party Central Committee plenum, the supply of materials to various establishments should be improved, helping rapidly to eliminate the subsidy-based form of supply and switch to planned business activities.

Only with good supply work can we ensure that production is expanded, and only on that basis can we obtain a new and more abundant source of materials to create favorable conditions for improved performance of this work.

In recent years, along with paying attention to exploiting every available source of materials in the country and organizing the timely receipt of imported materials, we have achieved fairly good progress in supply work. Many units have closely observed the agricultural production seasons and firmly grasped the pace of industrial production and capital construction to arrange supply work in a rational manner. As a result, we have been able to eliminate step by step instances of materials being delivered to various establishments behind schedule or piling up at their warehouses during the final months of every year.

Meanwhile, improvement has also been reported in the delivery of materials from establishments with a surplus to those with a shortage, or from establishments that do not need them to those that do, and in efforts by certain economic sectors, localities, and units to support various major tasks, important products, and key areas and projects.

Thanks to the progress made in various aspects of supply work, during the first 6 months of 1984 we have been able to overcome part of the enormous imbalance between the results of the search for the source of materials and the results of the supply of materials for the production of many types of goods, thereby bridging the wide gap between the volume of materials produced and the quantity of materials supplied to various establishments as planned.

However, compared with the requirements of the economy, which is gradually being placed under the new mechanism of management, the progress made in supply work is still slow, uneven, and not great enough. Meanwhile, the supply system is not well organized due to the presence of many junctions, and the search for sources of materials, especially domestic sources, has not yet been fully carried out.

Due to the failure of various supply units to actively dispatch responsible elements to stay close to all production establishments in order to help them remove obstacles and develop suitable procurement and purchase systems, policies, and methods while implementing their plans, we still cannot place all sources of materials under the absolute control of the state. Hence, a large quantity of materials falls into the hands of speculators and smugglers.

Some types of materials can be obtained in our country for supply in accordance with the plans. However, due to the carelessness of various procurement and purchasing organizations, these types of materials have been included in the import plan.

Despite great efforts in the receipt of imported goods, the clearance of goods at certain ports remains slow. Due to a failure to firmly grasp the quantities of goods at various ports and wharves and the needs for materials of each sector, locality, and unit, the delivery of goods remains slow and uneven, causing new stagnation.

The delivery of materials from ports and wharves to consuming establishments is a long and slow process controlled by various regulations and checkpoints. On many occasions, the materials have been reduced, altered, or stolen. This not only obstructed the implementation of the general plan in production, construction, and the delivery of goods, but also created additional expenses and a loophole for bad elements to amass their gains.

The orientation for material supply is to create not only the supply sources but also the most rational and rapid supply line, thereby reducing expenses and promptly and effectively serving production and construction establishments.

The sixth party Central Committee plenum resolution has defined new regulations on a target-setting system for state-run industrial enterprises, in which the target for key materials supplied by the state plays a significant role. The material supply sector must take full responsibility for satisfactorily fulfilling this target. As a result, along with satisfactorily exploiting all sources of goods, the sector must effectively deliver materials to grassroots establishments according to plans and contracts. It must rationally combine supply lines according to sectors and locations, thereby ensuring an effective supply according to quantity, quality, prices, locations and schedules. This will also result in reducing loading expenses and losses, thereby eliminating corruption and creating favorable conditions for workers.

The material supply system must be reorganized in order to eliminate unnecessary check points in order to ensure the rational transportation of materials by the shortest route from the producing places to consuming units, thereby creating a network of continued supply and management of materials that optimally meets the requirements of grassroots production establishments.

It is imperative for the sector to conduct a survey of demands of materials by sectors, localities, and grassroots units. It must make every possible attempt to exploit various sources of materials to balance projects and carry out collective material supply for various major tasks, important products, and key areas and projects while serving seasonal production establishments. It must take appropriate measures to uphold discipline in supplying and using materials. In so doing, the sector may temporarily suspend material supply to various production units that do not, after receiving and using their materials, establish their balance sheets and turn over their products to the state according to the set plan norms. Conversely, the sector may supply materials on a priority basis to effective production units that have fulfilled or exceeded their production plan norms. The sector must strengthen control, improve training, mete out prompt punishment, and provide incentives for workers, cadres, and units carrying out supply work.

Developing the managerial system of supply agencies is part of the improvement of the economic management system in general. This task is aimed at comprehensively developing the effectiveness of material supply work, satisfactorily serving various production establishments, and accelerating production and business, thereby producing more goods for the society and satisfactorily fulfilling urgent socioeconomic tasks set forth by the party and state.

NHAN DAN DISCUSSES PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

BK281243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Aug 84

[NHAN DAN 27 August editorial: "Constantly Make the People's Public Security Forces Pure, Firm, and Strong"]

[Text] Born upon the success of the August 1945 revolution and going through two great wars of resistance for national salvation, the people's public security forces have always remained a sharp instrument of proletarian dictatorship and have faithfully protected the party, administration, and all the revolutionary gains of our people. Today, in the struggle against the multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, the people's public security forces are being continually developed and consolidated in all respects; they are fully capable of fulfilling their task of maintaining political security, public order, and social safety in the new situation.

Under the campaign to make the people's public security forces pure, firm, and strong, and with the promotion of a mass movement to safeguard national security, the people's public security forces have been further consolidated. The mass movement to safeguard national security has broadly developed nationwide. The movement to study, thoroughly understand, and scrupulously implement venerated Uncle Ho's six teachings for the people's public security forces has been launched with the aim of constantly making the people's public security forces pure, firm, and strong, thus ensuring that they are worthy of being a trustworthy armed force of the party and beloved brothers and sons of the people.

A year or more after this study movement was launched, the people's public security forces have shown many noteworthy changes in ideology, organization, work style, and a sense of service. They have valiantly attacked criminal elements and contributed to maintaining public order and security and protecting state property as well as the people's lives and property. In many localities and units, the security forces have studied and implemented Uncle Ho's six teachings under diverse forms and with practical activities, always linking the study movement with the implementation of party and state lines and policies as well as the directives, resolutions, and political tasks set forth by the local authorities.

The people's public security forces of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and many other localities have relied on the movement to scrupulously implement Uncle Ho's six teachings to overcome the shortcomings and weaknesses of their cadres and combatants with a view to further strengthening the close relationship between the public security forces and the people. The Ho Chi Minh communist youth union organizations of the people's public security forces of Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, and Quang Nam-Danang have signed agreements under the framework of an emulation drive to scrupulously implement Uncle Ho's six teachings. Various forms of scientific seminars, information dissemination, and propaganda have been devised to ensure that the movement to study and implement Uncle Ho's six teachings is extended to the public security forces at grassroots level with good results. Many grassroots-level public security forces units have closely linked the movement to study and implement Uncle Ho's six teachings with the mass movement to safeguard national security and have used the results of the former as the basis for reviewing and assessing the progress of security cadres and combatants.

Developing the successes already recorded, the people's public security forces are continuing to forge themselves in order to become truly pure, firm, and strong in the political, ideological, and organizational fields, achieve proficiency in the performance of their duties, and fulfill all the complicated tasks in safeguarding public order and security.

Leaders at all echelons, cadres, and combatants of the people's public security forces must constantly uphold their sense of responsibility in directing the study and implementation of Uncle Ho's six teachings, develop strong points, overcome weaknesses, vigorously eliminate all manifestations of negativism and weakness in revolutionary quality, and constantly heighten vigilance against all the schemes of sabotage by the enemy and other criminal elements. Party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels have the duty to lead and direct cadres and the people in wholeheartedly supporting and assisting the public security forces; at the same time, they must play a supervisory role and create favorable conditions for security cadres and combatants to scrupulously carry out Uncle Ho's six teachings and outstandingly fulfill their tasks.

PEASANTS IN NORTH MEET FOOD QUOTAS FOR LAST CROP

BK281156 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] By mid-August, peasants in northern Vietnam had fulfilled in the main the quotas for food procurement to the state for the last crop. Several rice-growing provinces have overfulfilled the food production targets for the last crop. In the last rice crop, prolonged cold spells and crop pests had affected the food output. The peasants are concentrating on tending the second rice crop of the year.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

BK281314 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] After 2 days of working, the National Convention of the Republican Party of the United States last Monday adopted the party's platform and officially elected Ronald Reagan candidate for the coming U.S. presidential elections. Commenting on this event, our radio's commentator has this to say:

It would not be a difficult job if we wanted to look for common words and phrases used by the world's mass media in describing the Republican platform. Radio BBC, in its broadcasts on 21 and 22 August, commented that this platform is extremely conservative and full of saber rattling. The French news agency AFP on 22 August noted that the contents of the platform expose the party's big-nation chauvinism. The U.S. news agency AP called that platform short of a declaration of aggression and war. Mr Trent Lott, chairman of the platform drafting commission of the Republican Party, admitted that the platform itself is even more conservative than what the White House wanted it to be.

Studying some of the main points of the platform, it is safe to say that the above-mentioned statements are well grounded. First of all, the Republican platform reflects the arrogant and extremely warlike nature of the U.S. militarist forces. Once again it affirms that the U.S. forces must be second to none, pledges to do everything necessary so that in case of conflicts the U.S. would clearly prevail. All this proves that the U.S. ruling circles do not want to reduce the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race; and what they are searching for is strength to dominate the world's politics and influence other nations.

It is not accidental for the authors of the platform to lay stress on the issues in Asia. The part dealing with this region reflects the key measures that the United States has chosen for its new Asia-Pacific strategy. To justify American monopoly aggressive line toward this region, the Republican platform shows up a number of forged documents. They cooked up the so-called threat, expansion, and aggression from the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Asia to justify U.S. commitments to strengthen its relations with reactionary forces in the region, particularly in the military field.

In its political line as expounded in the platform, the Republican Party concentrates on relations with Japan and South Korea in Northeastern Asia, Afghanistan [as heard] in South Asia, Thailand and other countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Southeast Asia, and China. It affirms that the United States and China have the same objective, that is to oppose the Soviet Union. In other words, Washington wants to push harder for rallying these countries into a force built around the increasing U.S. military strength in the region in order to carry out the policy of confrontation and causing instability in the nations in Asia and the Pacific. One can also see Washington's attempt to go ahead with the policy of confrontation by proxy. They use Pakistan to oppose Afghanistan, and China, Thailand, and ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese nations.

The platform of the Republican Party once again exposed the U.S. ambition to carry out the Asian-Pacific strategy by developing two groups of alliance: One in the United States, China, and Japan; and the other is the United States, Japan, and South Korea. With the formation of these two alliances, they would advance to push for the establishment of what they want to call collective security organization comprising 10 countries in Asia and the Pacific -- Japan, South Korea, the five ASEAN countries, and the three ANZUS countries -- so as to create a strategic confrontation in the region.

The presidential election campaign is going on noisily in the United States with many promises made by members of both Democratic and Republican Parties. Being a former cinema actor, Reagan can be more eloquent in his part, but more important is how all this eloquence is taken by the public. Radio BBC on 27 August warned the world public that if Reagan is reelected, then in the second term he will be more conservative because the platform of the Republican Party was drafted and accepted in Dallas with the rubber stamp of the rightists.

As for the Americans, what do they think of their President? Mrs Goldsmith, chairman of the American Women Committee, remarked that Reagan is the worst president in the history of the United States.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET VISIT

OW290431 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 -- A delegation of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association led by Nguyen Ho, vice-president of the association's Executive Committee, left here today on a friendship visit to the Soviet Union.

A delegation was seen off by Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice president of the association and Mikhail Pisanov, representative of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

LE TRANG MEETS SOVIET JURISTS DELEGATION

OW251640 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 25 -- Vice President of the State Council Huynh Tan Phat received here today the visiting delegation of Soviet jurists. The delegation includes Pranas Mikolovich Kuris minister of justice of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Sobakina Elena Vadmovna, lecturer of the Moscow International Relations College. Present at the reception were Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Lawyers Association, and Le Trang, vice director of the office of the National Assembly and State Council.

TRADE UNION GROUP HOLDS TALKS IN BULGARIA

OW282120 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions held talks with a delegation of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions in Sofia on Monday, reports the Bulgarian news agency BTA.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the V.F.T.U., and the Bulgarian delegation by P. Dyungerov, president of the C.C.B.T.U. The two sides exchanged views on the role of trade unions in the socio-political life of the two countries and discussed matters concerning the world trade union movement. They laid stress on the necessity to form an anti-war united front of trade union. P. Dyungerov pointed out that the important factors in the Vietnamese-Bulgarian relations are the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam and the long-term program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

These factors create possibilities for obtaining positive results in the development of relations between the two countries, he said.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

OW271746 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Huynh Tan Phat, president of its presidium, left here today for a friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic. It was seen off by Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuam Yem, and Nguyen Ho, members of the Presidium of the front Central Committee, and other officials. The Hungarian charge d'affaires a.i. in Vietnam was present on the occasion.

LEADERS GREET CZECHOSLOVAK COUNTERPARTS

OW282130 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent a message of greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts on the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Lubomir Strougal, prime minister; and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal National Assembly. It says:

"On August 29, 1944, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and with the assistance of the Soviet Red Army, the Slovak people launched a national uprising against German fascism. This is an outstanding event in the Czechoslovak people's history of resistance to foreign invaders, an important contribution to the cause of liberating Czechoslovakia and to the victorious struggle of the European peoples and the rest of the world against fascism.

"Over the past 40 years, the Czechoslovak people have promoted their glorious revolutionary tradition, overcome all difficulties and trials and won great achievements in socialist construction and national defense, raising Czechoslovakia to the ranks of advanced countries and further heightening its international prestige.

"The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the brilliant achievements of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Considering them as their own, we sincerely wish the fraternal Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak many new and ever bigger achievements in building a developed socialist society in their beloved homeland.

"May the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries constantly consolidate and develop."

Uprising Commemorated

OW282134 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 28 -- A talk was arranged here this evening to mark the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising (August 29).

After the opening speech made by Dang Huu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, Czechoslovak Ambassador to Vietnam Bohuslav Handl took the floor. He recalled the development of the Slovak uprising forty years ago and brought out the staunch struggle of the Slovak people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and with the backing of the Soviet Army, to defeat an important part of the Nazi fascists.

"The uprising", he said, "ushered in the national democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia making an important contribution to the complete liberation of the country which led to the founding of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

The ambassador renewed his country's full support and devoted assistance to the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence.

On this occasion, a film show on Czechoslovakia has been organized at the Pioneers' Palace here, and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association have sent separate messages of greetings to their Czechoslovak counterparts.

MALAYSIASAUDI OIL MINISTER ON OPEC OIL PRODUCTION

BK281612 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Shaykh Zaki Yamani says that OPEC might consider raising its present oil production of 17.5 million barrels per day during the last quarter of this year. Speaking to newsmen on arriving at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, the minister hoped that OPEC had an option to increase its production capacity given the demand of situation. However, the OPEC benchmark price of petroleum is expected to stay for some time. He added that the danger of a further drop in oil prices was over as the prices have started to firm up gradually.

LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS FROM AUSTRALIA

BK281439 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister received a congratulatory message from his Australian counterpart, Mr Bob Hawke, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of Malaysia's independence. In his message, Mr Hawke feels that the recent visit made by the prime minister to Australia can ensure the further development of mutual respect and friendship between the two nations and peoples.

The Australian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, in another message to Gengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, says Australia is looking forward to another meeting and (?continuing) its cooperation with Malaysia in the further development of friendly relations between the two countries.

His majesty the yang dipertuan agong also received a similar message from the governor-general of Australia, Sir Ninian Stephen.

COMMENTARY ON FORUM PLANS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

BK281703 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 14 member-nations of the South Pacific Forum are meeting in Funafuti, the capital of Tuvalu. On the first day of the conference, the members agreed in principle to take speedy measures for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the entire South Pacific. This topic has become a priority item in all meetings when leaders of the island nations of the South Pacific come together.

Although the New Zealand Government's ban on visits to its ports by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed vessels gave a lead to the nuclear-free zone plan, the various island peoples have for a long time been pressing for freedom from nuclear contamination in any form. The truth is that these unsophisticated and small nations have been exploited by the more powerful nations that possess nuclear technology. France, in particular, has been using the South Pacific periodically to test our different kinds of nuclear weapons. In spite of all manner of assurances regarding the level of radio activity, the South Pacific governments are unanimous in demanding a total halt to nuclear weapons testing.

It is interesting, for instance, that the South Pacific Forum was meeting against the backdrop of the sinking of a French ship carrying nuclear waste in the English Channel. That incident should bring home to indifferent powerful nations the hazards that are inherent in handling nuclear material.

For the South Pacific islanders, the ocean is a source of livelihood. They depend on it as a dependable source of fish and other staple food. If radioactivity were to spread there would be virtual starvation. And, the related problem is the dumping of radioactive nuclear waste. The island nations have for some time held 10,000 conferences to publicize their desire to prevent the [word indistinct] and release of nuclear waste in the region.

There is almost universal or worldwide concern over the declaration on the environment, but for the South Pacific it is literally a matter of life and death. In previous years, although there were lengthy discussions, it was not easy to reach agreement on the substance that should be totally banned from being dumped at sea.

The present gathering of the South Pacific Forum represents a clear breakthrough in that a working party has been set up with clear terms to submit to next year's meeting concrete proposals pertaining to the objective of a nuclear-free zone. Of course, much will depend on the willingness of nations possessing nuclear weapons to abide by the restrictions imposed in the South Pacific.

To declare a nuclear-free zone is easy, but to enforce it is more difficult. The current proposals still leave each nation free to decide whether to allow nuclear-powered vessels to call at its ports. This has to be done to respect the concept of national sovereignty but New Zealand feels that it did not go far enough. All in all, the decision is to be welcomed as a constructive step that is relevant to disarmament as well as the preservation of a wholesome environment for the people of the South Pacific.

JAPAN WORKING ON PLAN FOR IMPROVED TRADE TIES

BK271542 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry says a special committee is working on a 6-point plan to improve trade and investment ties with Malaysia. Its representative in Kuala Lumpur, Mr (Kii Toyooka) said this in commenting on Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's speech today, in which he questioned Japan's sincerity in assisting Malaysia in its modernization program. The prime minister told the Japanese to stop being merely traders in their relationship with Malaysia.

Mr (Toyooka) says the chamber will take the prime minister's statement seriously and will discuss the problem (?raised) by him. He adds that the special committee, which was set up following the [words indistinct] conference in March is on several areas. They include transfer of technology to Malaysians in joint venture industries, ways of increasing Japanese investment in down-stream manufacture of Malaysian primary products and equitable sharing services in shipping and insurance aimed at reducing the deficit in the invisible account.

The committee will also study ways on increasing Japanese investment in the manufacturing sector with the specific purpose of increasing Malaysian exports to Japan, awarding a subcontract to Malaysian contractors in projects where the Japanese are involved and increasing Japanese involvement in small and medium-scale industries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AQUINO CASE, AGRAVA BOARD

Memorandum on 'Conspiracy'

OW281011 Hong Kong AFP in English 0942 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) -- A former Philippine ambassador who sat in on hearings probing the murder of Benigno Aquino has submitted a memorandum concluding that the killing resulted from a military conspiracy.

Amelito Mutuc, who is also a private lawyer, said in a memorandum to the probe board that a soldier shot Mr Aquino and that the five troopers who were escorting Mr Aquino at the time should be prosecuted as principals in the murder, close legal associates of his told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today.

Mr Mutuc said that the soldiers' commander, airport security chief Brigadier General Luther Custodio, should be held answerable "under the principle of command responsibility."

Mr Mutuc sat as an official observer on the board's eight-month long public proceedings. It has adjourned its public process and is to release its conclusions publicly.

The memorandum was submitted to the probe panel last August 21, the first anniversary of the death of the opposition leader at Manila Airport, the legal associates said. Mr Mutoc could not be reached today.

Board Members in Seclusion

OW281319 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Agrava fact-finding board today denied a U.S.-based report that it has reached a conclusion pointing to a close ally of the president and to a general as those responsible for the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. Jose Carlos has more on this.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] According to Attorney Bienvenido Tan, the board's public coordinator, the board is not through with its final report. Its five members are still in seclusion, reportedly in one of the hotels in Metro Manila; that is why the Blue Room at the twelfth floor of the SSS [Social Security System] Building in Quezon City, where they hold office, is deserted for more than 2 weeks now.

Attorney Tan described as pure guesswork an article by Luis Simons in the San Jose, California newspaper the MERCURY NEWS implicating a close friend of the president and a top general as the brains the Aquino murder. He said the board continues to assess more than 1,300 documents, 500 exhibits, and 1,000 other papers before coming out with its findings.

[Tan] None of this information came from the legal staff, and I doubt very much that any member of the board was contacted by Mr Simons. I would think that the only contact Mr Simons in this matter was a meeting he had with me last Wednesday, together with Miss (Abutan); and, as the story itself says, I refused to confirm at that time any possible indictments or any possible conclusions. Not only because I did not know -- since I do not know what's on the mind of the board -- but because even if I knew I could not share it with him, since this is a matter of confidence within the board.

[Carlos] Among the documents the board is reviewing are the seven memoranda filed by the accredited lawyers belonging to the board's panel of interrogators.

Mediamen were not allowed access to these memoranda. In his 135-page memorandum, Attorney Rodolfo Jimenez, council for the Aviation Security Command [Avsecom], concluded that Rolando Galman shot the former senator. He asked the board to clear his clients, officers and men who provided security for Aquino, of any complicity in the murder.

Justice Manuel Lazaro, head of the Government Corporate Council and lawyer for the first lady when she testified, came out with a similar conclusion as that of Jimenez. In his 53-page memorandum, Justice Lazaro, who is also presidential assistant for legal affairs, said that Galman shot Aquino in conspiracy with the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army.

Opposing the Galman theory was Attorney Amelito Mutuc, representing the All-Asia Bar, who, in his 13-page memorandum, recommended that General Luther Custodio, Avsecom chief then, be held responsible for the Aquino murder. Mutuc also suggested that Sergeant Rolando de Guzman be charged for shooting Galman.

Attorney Lupino Larazo, in his 17-page memorandum, concluded that Galman did not shoot the former senator. He recommended the filing of double murder charges against Gen Luther Custodio; Captain Filipe Valerio, leader of Alpha Team; Captain Lugalín Kavinta, leader of Delta Team; Lieutenant Jesus Castro; Sergeants Arnulfo de Mesa, Claro Lat, Mario Lazaga, and Rogelio Moreno, all of Aquino's escorts; and Sergeant Filomeno Miranda of Avsecom's Intelligence Division.

The first to file his memorandum was Attorney Enrique Syquia of the Philippine Bar Association and the Catholic Lawyers League. Both organizations filed separate memoranda, casting doubts on the Galman theory. Attorney Syquia recommended that Aquino's escorts be charged for criminal negligence at the very least.

Attorney Ramon Bernaldo, counsel for Hermilo Gosuico, a businessman from Nueva Ecija, also filed a separate memorandum stating that his client had nothing to do with the taking away of Lina Galman, common-law wife of the alleged assassin. Lina Galman was picked up in her residence a few days after the assassination and up to the present is still missing.

Two other memoranda, filed by non-lawyers, namely (Marion Linn) and (Oscar Barera), were not officially transmitted to the board. Their memoranda, however, reviewed by the board's legal panel, concluded that Galman could not have shot the former senator.

According to Attorney Tan, the board still has plenty of work to do, and hopes to complete its investigation by September 5. [end recording]

APPROVAL EXPECTED FOR MERGER OF TWO BANKS

HK290743 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] The Family Bank and Trust Company has been taken over by the Bank of the Philippine Islands. Reports said Family Bank has been suffering from cash problems. The Bank of the Philippine Islands, which is the fourth biggest commercial bank in the country, said the acquisition of Family Bank was a merger. It said the merger will make the two banks the country's largest private domestic financial institution. Details of the deal were not available but Monetary Board approval is expected shortly. Plans for the merger were reported already approved by the Central Bank. Family Bank is headed by Chairman and President Mrs Mercedes Gotianon. Reports of the Bank of the Philippine Islands-Family Bank merger followed the announcement by Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez that he is launching a crusade for sound and responsible banking in the country.

POSSIBLE SOVIET, EAST EUROPE MARITIME AID NOTED

WA291502 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Aug 84 p 20

[Text] The Russian Government and its satellites may share their maritime and shipbuilding technology to the Philippines with financial assistance of \$20 million this year, J. Kerk Sherieth, a free-lance American researcher for Southeast Asian maritime industry, said during an exclusive interview last Saturday here.

The planned aid, according to Sherieth, would bail out the country's maritime and shipbuilding industries from economic difficulties.

Moreover, it would make the industries viable and competitive in the international trade market, he said.

Sherieth said this could be attained by the government if it adopts effective strategies that would lead to the success of the industries.

A similar assistance will be also offered by Soviet Union to Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei (ASEAN) to improve their maritime and shipbuilding industries, he said.

According to him, the Russian technicians might be deployed there to assist their skilled workers in said industries. This is one way of promoting harmonious relationships among nations, developed or advanced, he pointed out.

He also said that ASEAN's maritime and shipbuilding industries are somewhat lagging behind other developing countries due to lack of modern technology.

Such minor deficiency has slowed down business activities in the ASEAN's maritime and shipbuilding industries, he said.

But, this could be recovered in few years time if it hit the right solution, he pointed out.

SOLOMON ISLANDSMINISTRY STATEMENT ON SOVIET FISHERY REQUEST

BK280720 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Solomon Islands, which is in dispute with United States over fishing rights, has hinted that it may allow Soviet vessels to fish in its waters. REUTER news agency says the move has come after the Solomon Islands Government received written confirmation that United States has banned tuna exports from the South Pacific nation. The ban was imposed when the Solomon Islands impounded an American tuna boat, the "Jeanette Diana", in June for alleged illegal fishing within its 200-mile economic zone.

The government in Honiara has offered to sell the "Jeanette Diana" back to its owners for \$2.4 million.

Today, the Solomon Islands Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade said in a statement that it had been approached earlier this year by the Soviet Union about fishing in local waters. The statement said that in the light of the Solomon Islands policy banning Soviet vessels from Solomon Islands ports, the government was reluctant to consider Moscow's approaches. But now, the statement said, Solomon Islands has a changed situation in regards to fisheries.

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